CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28574—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1700	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	2th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3969	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'Co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. 91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
October 23, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th November, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 31st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,080 tons, on the 1st November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th October 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

RUTHENIA, of 5,305 tons. This magnificent twin screw steamer WILL SAIL for PLYMOUTH on the 4th [illegible]
FARE, First Class, Rs. 375, this Voyage only.
She is fitted throughout with Electric Light, has accommodation for 66 First Class passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
She has Ladies' Boudoir, Smoke Room, Ice House, &c,&c.
Due at Marseilles 21st November; detention there probably two days.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
RUTHENIA †	5100	Early November for Plymouth.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
NIAGARA	3100	Early January for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	Middle January for Plymouth.
RUTHENIA	5400	Early February for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Middle February for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	Late February for Plymouth.

*Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. S. Young	3387	1st Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	3569	21st Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 21st, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

S. S. "ANNIE BARROW," 3,085 tons, WILL SAIL on MONDAY, the 2nd November, for HULL. She has Accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Cabins and Saloon amidships on the Upper Deck; Fitted Throughout with Electric Light; and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. For Full Particulars apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8	10 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
„ 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
„ „ „ Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
„ 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
„ „ „ Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
„ 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	27 0	30 0
„ 3 Six gallon size	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	from 2 to 5 0	

Coir Covers can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	6 4	7 4
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain strung	„	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung	„	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled	„	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	„	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash	„	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	12 0	14 0

BALLS.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BALLS, Best English make, Perfect Seamless	each	8 0	9 0
Do. Ayres' Best, Flannel covered	„	9 8	10 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	„	12 0	13 8
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	„	6 0	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles	per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, etc., and Book of Instruction, in deal-wood case	per set	44 0	49 0

GOLF KIT.

BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28	per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching)	each	4 12	5 4
NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass	each	4 12	5 4
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle	„	4 4	4 12

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Poudre de Riz.
Poudre de Riz de Java. { Blanche, Naturelle, Rachel.
Fay's Veloutine.
Saunders' Face Powder or Bloom of Ninon.
Tetlow's Gossamer Powder.
Tetlow's Swandown Powder.
Erasmus Wilson's Pure Face Powder. (Straw)
Bourjois' Poudre Grasse. { Blanche, Rose, Rachel.
Sarah Bernhardt Toilet Powder.
Green's Boracic Toilet Powder.
Gosnell's Cherry Blossom Powder.
Taylor's Cimolite or White Fuller's Earth.

TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMES, &c.

KEMP & Co., LD., FORT, BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL.

Kemp's Pelliculine, Violet and Fullers' Earth Powders, &c.
Rouge de Theatre.
Pears' Bloom of Roses.
Bridal Bouquet Bloom.
Etui Mysterieux.
Cosmetique. { Blanc, Brune, Noir.
Pomade Hongroise.
Gelle Freres Nigritine or Hair Dye.
Gosnell's Hair Dye.
Rimmel's Hair Dye
Kemp's Hair Dye.
Kemp's New Fluid for the Complexion and Kemp's Moustache Gum.
Atkinson's, Piesse and Lubin's, Bailey's, Giraud's, Lundborg's and Gelle Freres Perfumes, &c., &c.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST [illegible]

"BINET PILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MADON, SONS & CO.
PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA.

Certain in Action.
Wonderful in Curative Power.
Never known to fail in all kinds of
WEAR AND TEAR,
Incapacity of work,
MENTAL OR PHYSICAL.
In Young or Old Age, without regard to Sex.
Incomparable, Peerless, and Unrivalled in giving
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND VIGOUR.
"In a short time I was a happy and healthy man." "I found in Your Panacea the very thing I wanted," &c., &c.
"Saved me from an unspeakably miserable life."
Price Rs. 4-6 and 10-6 or Rs. 3 and 7.

SQUIBB'S POPULAR
AGUE SPECIFIC.
A never-failing Cure for
FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL, AND COLD,
Is now sold at Reduced Price at Re. 1 per Case.
IF NOT CURED MONEY IS RETURNED!!

NEW STOCK OF
PATENT COUGH REMEDIES.

	Net Cash.
Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam	2 0
Grimault's Syrup of Lime	1 6
„ Pectoral Pastilles	1 0
„ Cigarettes	1 0
Himrod's Cure for Asthma	2 6
Jayne's Expectorant	2 4
Munk's Codlactone	1 4
Martin's Pulmonary Balsam	1 0
Overbridge's Lung Tonic	0 12
Crosby's Cough Elixir	0 12
Congreve's Balsamic Elixir. As. 12; Re. 1-12 and	3 0
Brompton's Cough Specific	0 10
Graefenberg's Consumptives' Balm	3 4
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral	2 2
Beecham's Cough Pills As. 8 and	0 10
O'Phelp's Brown Acasian Balsam	2 12
Savory and Moore's Datura Tatula	1 6
„ „ „ Cigars, &c.	1 10
Brown's Troches	0 10
Wilkinson's Bronchio Throacic Lozenges	1 12
Well's Rough on Cough As. 12 and	1 8
Newton Mason's Linseed Linctus	0 12
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed	0 12
Huggins' Ozone Cigarettes	1 12
„ Ozone Paper	1 14
Joy's Cigarettes	1 8

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE.
THE "PREMIER."
Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.
EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.
EASY IN LOCOMOTION,
EASY IN ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS.
Guarranteed best Material and Workmanship.
Prices on Application.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

	Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.	
Art Muslins from	0	3	per Yard.	Real Damask Table Covers from	4	8	Each.
Art Cretonnes „	0	4	„	Four o'clock „ „	3	8	„
Tapestries „	2	0	„	French Curtains „ „	3	8	per Pair.
Stair and Hall Carpets „	0	10	„	Madras Art Curtains „	11	0	„

etc. etc. etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. [illegible] HOSIERY

GENTS' UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS.
CHOLERA BELTS.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES.
LADIES' COMBINATIONS.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE,
Apollo Street. BOMBAY.

THE SEASON 1891 & '92.
THORPE & CO.

ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES IN
SCARVES, TIES, BOWS,
COLLARS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, MUFFLERS,
DRESSING GOWNS.
RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,
EIDERDOWN QUILTS.
SUN HATS, FELT HATS,
VARSITY CAPS.
TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS,
SHIRTINGS.
OXFORD, CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, &C., &C.
TAILORING.

Our Carefully Selected Stock in this Department is as usual well supplied. All Latest Novelties, Superfine Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, &c., &c.

RAMPART ROW, THORPE & CO., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HERR SCHMUCK,

IN AID OF LOCAL CHARITIES,

TOWN HALL, 9-15 P.M.,

THURSDAY, 29TH INST.

PROGRAMME:

1 Sinfonia.....Nabucodonosor.....Verdi.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK. (Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA and F. FERNANDES, MASTER FRANK ANDERSON, HERR SCHMUCK, DR. BARKER. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

2 Song.....{ Magyar love song ....Brahms. { To a Nightingale..... do.

MR. CHISHOLM.

3 Violin Duet.....Schlummerlied.....Ersfeld.

MISS. PEDRAZA AND HERR SCHMUCK.

4 Piano Solo.....{ (a) Nocturne .....Leideritz. { (b) Ponsee Fugitive....Wieniawski

Miss SCHMUCK.

5 Song.....

Miss MANT.

6 Violin Solo.....{ (a) Csardas.....Hauser. { (b) Nocturne .....Chopin.

HERR SCHMUCK.

8 Meditation.....(Sur le prelude de Bach)..Gounod.

(Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER F. ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK. (Harmonium) MR. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

9 Song.....

Miss MANT.

10. Piano and Violin..Sonata (1st part) .....Niels Gade.

Miss SCHMUCK & HERR SCHMUCK.

11. Song .....De Miei bollenti Spiriti .....

MR. CHISHOLM.

13. Violin Solo.....Romanze .....C Reinecke.

HERR SCHMUCK.

14. Musical Sketches.(a) The Mill (b) The Postillion (c) The Russians are Coming .....Volkman.

(Piano—4 hands) MISSES SCHMUCK and BOWACK. (Violins) MISSES PEDRAZA & F. FERNANDES, MASTER ANDERSON, DR. BARKER, HERR SCHMUCK. (Harmonium) Mr. MULL. (Cornet) SIG. PEDRAZA.

Tickets—Rs. 2, and Re. 1—to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE S. S. "DEEPDALE" has arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

(ESEABLISHED 1838.)

CLAIMS PAID £3,337,596.

INTENDING Assurers are specially requested to note that Policies effected before

20TH JANUARY, 1892,

will be entitled, under the Company's Rates, to rank for Three Full Years' BONUS at the Division of Profits on

20TH JANUARY, 1894.

BONUSES DECLARED £1,271,877.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this Order.

H. G. GELL,
Ag-Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, up to Noon on Monday, the 16th November 1891, for the supply of the following articles:—

Copies of condit ons and other necessary information may be obtained on application to the Port Engineer, Manora, during office hours.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order.

R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachee Port Trust.

Karachi, October 24, 1891.

READ THIS!

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR EVENING PARTIES,

GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Performer begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private entertainments.

TERMS—On application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. where Programmes can be seen.

N. B.—Numerous Testimonials can be shown if required.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.

MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore Clay;

The are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information, apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents, Hummum Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 11 LOTS of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1891.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th day of October, 1891.

"That the word "five" in line 2 Clause 80 of the Articles of Association of the Company be struck out and the word "seven" be substituted in its stead."

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

The Morarji Goculdas, Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for Cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain Cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,

BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Messrs. HARVEY & FLETCHER.....LESSEES.

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1891.

HARVEY & FLETCHER'S

IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

NEW SPECIALTIES!

NEW NOVELTIES!!

ITEMS:

HARVEY BROTHERS.

TIN POT BAND AND MIKE AND MURPHY.

To conclude with the Comic Military Farce,

HOLLIKY—FROLLIKY—

OUF! OUF!! OUF!!!

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 annas.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

Sig. RICARDO CARINI, Music Director. W. G. LITCHFIELD, Manager.

AT GRANT'S BUILDING SOCIAL CLUB,

No. 3, GRANT'S BUILDINGS, COLABA.

IN AID OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"OUR BOYS,"

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCT. 1891.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sir Geoffry Champneys (a County Magnate)... .....Mr Geo. Penstone.

Talbot Champneys (his Son) .....Mr. Geo. Hainsworth.

Perkyn Middlewick, of Devonshire House (a Retired Butterman) .....Mr. T. Daniels.

Charles Middlewick (his Son) ..... " W. George.

Kempster (Sir Geoffry's Man Servant) " H. Winckler.

Poddles (Middlewick's Butler)..... C. Wilson.

Violet, Melrose (an Heiress) .....Miss J Walker.

Mary, Melrose (her poor Cousin)..... " May Smith.

Clarissa Champneys (Sir Geoffry's Sister) ..... " Smith.

Belinda (a Lodging House Slave) ..... " N. Johnson.

Act I.....At the Butterman's.

Act II.....At the Baronet's.

Seven months are supposed to have elapsed.

Act II.....Mrs. Patcham's Three-Pair Back.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P.M. TO COMMENCE AT 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Rs. 2 and 1.

Tickets may be obtained at the School from the HEAD-MASTER, and at the Door on the Night of the Performance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation called for the 29th Inst., at 3 P.M., for the final approval of the BUILDING BY-LAWS, Accacio G. Viegas, Esq., will propose that By-Laws 23 and 45 be deleted.

By Order of the President.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 27th October, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	[illegible]
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SEASON 1891-92.

Albums (Photo. & Scrap).	Microscopes.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PIANOS, Lipp's, Square and Semi-Grand.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	Piano Insulators. Piano Stools.
Canteen Baskets.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Carpets.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Sheeting.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Snuffs.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	SPOTTED CABANAS. TABLE LINEN.
Counterpanes.	Table Covers, Fancy.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Teas, Kangra and Nilgiri. TOBACCOS.
D'Oyleys.	Toilette Table Covers.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Towels.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Travellers' Requisites.
Folding Furniture.	Walking Sticks.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Wanzer Cookers.
Luncheon Baskets.	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same

FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for WINNING COAL at the Umaria Colliery. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager.

J. A. MAUGHAN,
Manager, C. P. Collieries, Umaria via Katni.

MADRAS RACES 1891-92.

DECEMBER 26th, 29th, 31st, and JANUARY 2nd.

THIRD ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st NOVEMBER.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Executing Certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to EUROPEAN and NATIVE BARRACKS at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money, will be received at 12 Noon on 3rd November next.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. GREEN, (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late E. A. GREEN, Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Omsleigh, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, in the County of Surrey, on the 24th day of January, 1891, Certificate of Administration to whose Estate has been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims, of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securites or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to the Estate.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1891.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1891, Tenders for the construction of a permanent Station at Malad.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on and after the 30th October, 1891.

All tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the construction of a permanent station at Malad" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other Securities should be endersed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 22nd Oct. 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1892, estimated at 13,000 Casks.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on Wednesday, 4th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd October, 1891.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GLAZED EARTHEN WARE, CAST IRON and WROUGHT IRON PIPES, of Bends and Elbows, special Castings, Valves and Stand Pipes and Cocks required for the SAVANTWADI WATER WORKS as follows:—

6" } Glazed Earthern Ware, about 1770 feet.
4" }

3" } Cast Iron, nearly 9 miles.
2½" } Altogether about 2½ miles.
2" }

Wrought Iron Pipes (Galvanized).

1½" } Altogether about 1½ miles.
1" }
¾" }

Bends and Elbows about 60.

Sluice valves, 6," 4," 3," 2½," and 2"; stand pipes with single, double or with 4 push cocks.

The 4" Pipes to be with spiggot and faucet joints (some plain, some turned and bored) pipes of best material manufactured to be cast vertically; they are to be tested and marked in classes as guaranteed to pressures of 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550 and 600 feet head of water, respectively. The smaller pipes to have plain faucet and spiggot ends and to be tested as usual to 300 feet. The approximate weights per 9 feet (clear) for each of these classes to be quoted in the tender, as well as the rate per cwt. both for plain and turned ends, delivered at Savantwadi and also the period from acceptance of tender to date of delivery is to be stated; and rates given for each of the items mentioned above.

Further details can be obtained from the undersigned, and form of agreement seen at his office on 29th and 30th inst. Sealed tenders will be received up to 2rd proximo, inclusive.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. WHITING, M.I.C.E.,
Consulting Engineer,

6, Sholapur Road, Poona.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BUILDING LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, is prepared to receive tenders up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on the 9th November 1891, for certain plots of land on the Esplanade Estate, to be let on Building Leases, on terms and conditions which may be ascertained at his office.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st October, 1891.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).

WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co

DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	607,229
REST	"	20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 551 BUNDLES OF SHEET-IRON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock Unclaimed warehouse, on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Mahomedally—

ex-s. s. ITOLLA.

K-M T-W—101 bundles sheet-iron Ostrich Brand, 4 feet by 2½ feet.

ex-s. s. CUBA.

125 bundles sheet-iron Ostrich Brand, 4 feet by 2½ feet.
100 " " "

ex-s. s NIAGARA.

125 bundles sheet-iron Ostrich Brand, 4 feet by 2½ feet.
100 " " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF CEMENT AND CAST IRON PIPES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder, opposite the Prince's Dock, by order and in the Godown of Mr. Ramdas Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Esoofally Esmaljee Nulwalla—

151 casks cement.

1096 cast iron pipes, consisting of gully traps, junctions, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, near the Police Station, in the bungalow, lately occupied by Mooljee Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Esq., the valuable and handsome F.P blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, English chandeliers, first-trate harmonium, handsome oleographs and Brussels carpets, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on account of the concerned—

2 steam crab Winches.

1 steam crab Winche with pump.

2 Donkey-pumps, vertical boiler attached.

2 Horizontal boilers suitable for steam-boats, single, double and treble sieve iron blocks, punch-machine, single and double headed rails, cast-iron and steel wheels, steel wire ropes, bar iron, cast iron, brass and copper scrap, &c.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1891, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Ranoojee Limbajee Mali Bhasker.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly, on the western side of the Parell Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 436 4-9 square yards, be the same little, more, or less and bounded on the east by Fazendary vacant ground, on the west by the property of Tookaram Soonjee and Ramjee Bapoojee, on the north by the passage of the ground or Parel Road cross lane; and on the south by sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of MunjeeMoorajee, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, formerly and now in the occupation of the said RANOOJEE LIMBAJEE MALI.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 12, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 28, 1891.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"GRAND AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th Instant, at 2 p.m., each day, at the Shop at Hornby Road, in the Premises of Sir Dinshawjee Manockjee Petit, Baronet, several consignments of fancy goods, such as Bohemian glassware, stone, China crockery and plated-ware, Bentwood furniture, and leather goods.

A Collection of very handsome and valuable Bohemian glass, flower vases, ornaments in great varieties.

A Collection of very valuable stone Chinaware, consisting of rich cups and saucers, flower pots, dessert and dinner services, wash-hand basins, &c.

A choice assortment of Bentword furniture, artistically designed, consisting of rocking and folding, easy, office, revolving, child's and 1 dies' low chairs, flower stands, teapoys, stools and round table, with marble top, &c.

An Invoice of solid leather, brown and black, Gladstone, brief, kit and hand-bags.

An invoice of rich plated ware, consisting of ice pitchers, breakfast and cruet frames butterpots, spoons and forks, &c.

Also the property of a Gentleman—

1 blackwood, telescopic dinning table, 55 ft. long, and few oil paintings.

A collection of fancy articles, too numerous to mention.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness," Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging lamps, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte, by Soundy & Co, in good order, rich Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. H. HUSSEY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASIV STREET, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Balcrishna Nillajee, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, messuage, tenement or dwelling house forming a portion of the Oart, called Pattuckwadi, with cocoanut trees or plantation thereon, situate, lying and being in Sadasiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Govind Gungadhur Fudke, on or towards the west and north by the property of Hurichand Sadasivji, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and containing by admeasurement 438 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and are assessed in the books of the collector of land Revenue under No. 35, and which said piece of land or oart and dwelling-house are now in the occupation and possession of the the said Balcrishna Nillajee and his family.

Lot No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 'Marble Hall,' Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate walnut-woodcottage-piano, by Soundy & Co (nearly new), Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table lamps, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, pigeons and pigeon houses, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c, the property of G. PLINSTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Rose & Co., a handsome strong-built dog-cart, by Stephens, a handsome strong dark brown Arab horse, 4 years old, a set of brown English single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Lieut T. Moss.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, second-hand palanquin office-shigram in good order.

1 second-hand strong Victoria in good order.

1 second-hand four seated open carriage.

1 bay Arab 14-1, 4 years old, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essau bin Curtas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd November next, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two Bungalows and the stables standing thereon, fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,431-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 464, new No. a-13933, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3552, 2-7-3555, 1-3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottiewalla, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3571, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar, and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 28, 1891.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED An ENGINEER to take charge of Hick's Engines in the Central Provinces, Swadeshi Mill, Nagpur. Applicants to state Salary and their Terms, and also to state Age. Certificates of Past Service and Competency to accompany Application to be addressed to Mr. H. S. Dixit, B.A., L.L.B., Solicitor, & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Apply to him for further particulars.

Successful Candidate will be required to enter into an Agreement of Service in writing.

Applications will be received up to 5th of November, 1891.

RAJARAM SITARAM DIKSHIT,
Honorary Manager and Secretary, S. Mill.

Nagpur, 19th October, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12¾
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2½
Char. Mercantile	31,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr.ct.	£53½
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	8 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	1

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	60	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,50	1,000	all	Rs. 20	1,485xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Belapr)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	660
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1240
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	575
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	2	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	620
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	415
Coral MillsCo., Ld	15,898	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	595
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	517½
Gordon Mills	12,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	2	10 pr. ct	610
Howard and Bullough	11,500	500	500	25	590
Hydcrabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct	845
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	340
anshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	800xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	25	535xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	670
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	750
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,00	57½	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulbarga)	2,400	50	50	pr. c	600 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1270
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	112½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,00	1,00	7	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	10	10	7 pr. c	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	600	1,00	1,00	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	392½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200
QueenMills	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,035xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,00	1,00	25	1,40
SholaporeMills	500	1,00	1,00	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,00	1,00	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	12	272½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	11,00	1,000	1,00	3	500
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Nil.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,00	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Brevis Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,42
Fort	130	250	...	Rs. 20	185
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	990
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	515
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410
Khangaum	750	100	all	32	145
Malaudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	80
Munnar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½xd
New Beran	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	265
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	545xd
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Sabapathy(Bellary)	600	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	..	50
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Scrab Woollen	400	2,000	750	50	445
Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	..	Rs. 100	815xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	15	7½	205
Backbay Baths	600	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pilo	5,000	100	10	12	107½xd
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	18	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	10	All.	Nil.	107 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,00	75	830
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	4000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	33	1000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	10	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	50	Rs. 37	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr. ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Millis	1,500	200	20	Rs. 1	155
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	7	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	10	10 pr. ct	91
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	17	35	320x
Kurrachee Landing	500	50	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	10	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct	51
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	2	8 pr. ct	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	7 pr. ct	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,00	20	430
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,00	N dv	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	10	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,20	25	2	5-8	17½
Western India Flour	...	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-10-6
China Loaf	,,	22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,,	21-14 ,,
Do. Old	,,	22 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	22-7
English Sovereigns	,,	14-3
Do. Dragons	,,	14-2
Bar Silver 17 Bottoness	,,	106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,,	107
Bycce Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, 1-30 p.m.

Ripon Planting Company, 3-30 p.m.

Dramatic Performance in aid of Indo-British Institution, Grant Buildings, 8-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Harvey and Fletcher's Company, 9-15 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Deepdale (s), from London ; and Kt. of St. John (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi, &c ; and Hoseinee (s), Persian Gulf.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Venetia sailed yesterday for China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Dago entered, and the s.s. Egremont Castle left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Deepdale entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius direct, per extra s. s. Deccan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a shopkeeper at Mody Bay, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into on Monday night, and property, valued at Rs. 304, stolen therefrom.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—A performance of "Our Boys" is to be given at Grant's Buildings Social Club, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. The amateur ladies and gentlemen, who are to play, have taken great pains in rehearsing to make the production a success, and for that reason, together with the fact that the entertainment has been organized with so worthy an object, it is to be hoped there will be a large audience.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selection will be played at the evening session at 8-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	Holiday March		Liebsh
Polka	Ta-ta		Hart
Valse	Ichdenkedim		Kilke
Mazurka	Die Odaliska		Bohur
Valse	Toujours a Vor		Hosgew
March	Right on		Pesgi
Valse	Webers Last		
Gavotte	Echo		Hart
Polka	Jolly		I Lange
Galop	Skating		Cohn.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL SERIOUS EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, a Mahomedan, living at Foolgally, Jail Road, placed some bottles of sulphuric acid near a fire, in a room occupied by a clock-repairer, named Mirza Mehedially Mahomedally. The bottles suddenly burst, and flying upward, pierced through the roof striking three children and a young woman, named Mamidi, wounding them severely. One of the lads is dangerously injured, and very little hope is entertained of his recovery. The children were removed to the J. J. Hospital. The woman Mamidi died from the effects of the injury last night at 9 o'clock. On the alarm of fire being given the fire-engines from the various stations put in an early appearance but were not required. It is also said that it was not sulphuric acid that burst but gunpowder, which the Mahomedan had kept in his house, to make fire-works for the *Dewalee* festivals.

COLLISION IN THE SUEZ CANAL.—THE s. s. Knight of St. John, 2,248 tons, Captain A. J. H. Billett, arrived in harbour, on Monday evening, from Cardiff, with coals. The vessel left Cardiff on the 1st instant, and proceeded safely on her voyage until the 13th instant, when in the Canal, about 15 miles south of Port Said the P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, homeward bound from Australia, collided with her on the starboard quarter, doing considerable damage to the vessel. Seven frames, four beams, and five plates were broken, besides other smaller damages. The Britannia was endeavouring to escape collision with a Messageries Maritimes Steamer, and came into collision with the Knight of St. John. The vessel was detained at Suez on her arrival there, for about thirteen hours, and a survey having been made, she left for Bombay, making temporary repairs on the way.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged James Longman, an Austrian lad, aged 19 years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing two silver cups, belonging to Mrs. Dillon, wife of Mr. Dillon, station-master at Byculla. On Sunday last the accused went to the Byculla Railway station to request Mr. Dillon to employ him in the railway service. The accused, seizing a favourable opportunity, stole the two silver cups, valued at Rs. 20, and pledged them afterwards with a Marwaree for Rs. 6. The matter was reported to the police who, on enquiry, arrested the accused and traced the cups to the Marwaree. Inspector Jefferies informed the Magistrate that the accused had no employment or fixed residence, and he was in the habit of pilfering. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour, and ordered that he be sent to the Workhouse after the expiry of the term of his sentence.

THE LAND'S END IDOL.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied on behalf of Mr. Jaithabhoy Vurdhman for an adjournment of the case, in which Mr. James Hume Sleigh, of the Bank of Bombay, had taken out a summons against Mr. Jaithabhoy for causing a nuisance by allowing the Land's End idol to remain in his bungalow at Malabar Hill, for public view. Mr. Byrne informed the Magistrate that on the last occasion it was arranged that the idol should be removed on Monday last, but it so turned out that Monday was not an auspicious day for the removal of the idol, and so its removal had to be postponed. Mr. Byrne asked for a postponement of the case until Thursday next (to-morrow), by which day, Mr. Byrne said, the idol would be removed from the bungalow to a temple. He had intimated this to the other party's solicitor, who was willing to consent to the postponement of the case until Thursday next, The Magistrate, accordingly, granted the application, and postponed the case, as requested.

STABBING AFFRAY AT MAZAGON.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Jao McLaughtan, a West-Indian, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Jao Alexander with a knife. Both worked as stevedore's foremen. On the evening of the 7th inst. the complainant went on a visit to a friend's house, at Mazagon, and while there the accused entered and commenced to use abusive language. As he was considerably under the influence of liquor, the complainant and his friend advised him to go to his room, which was only next door. The accused refused and continued using bad language, when the complainant remonstrated with him and asked him to be more polite. He then tried to take the accused into his room when the latter drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed the complainant on his right arm inflicting a wound about two and a half inches long. The complainant fainted from loss of blood. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he had his wound dressed. The accused meanwhile had fled, but he was arrested the same night when the knife stained with blood was found in his possession. The accused pled as an excuse for the crime that he had been intoxicated, and said that he had no recollection of what he had done. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 17th October, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,57,000	4,000	3,59,000
Or per mile of railway	60	153	2	215
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	14,98,193	32,93,913	70,079	48,62,185
Total for 16 weeks.	15,98,193	35,48,913	74,079	52,21,185
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,15,822	1,61,633	6,640	2,87,145
Per mile of Ry do.	69	99	4	172
Total to corresponding date do.	15,61,088	22,01,564	73,231	38,38,883

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 71,855
Do. to date ..... ,, 13,82,302

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

BEFORE Mr. Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Warden, a pleader, on behalf of Dr. Kaikhosroo M. Dubash, L.M. and S., asked for a prompt summons against Captain J. P. Murray, master of the s. s. Wildcroft, who was about to proceed to sea that afternoon. The complainant, it was alleged, was appointed medical officer of the vessel on the 12th September last. On the day of the signing of the articles, the vessel started on a voyage to Bussorah, but was obliged to put back to this port in a disabled condition. She anchored in this port within a week after the accident; and, under instructions from the Captain the complainant continued to remain in medical charge of her. The liability of the Captain under the indenture for the voyage to Bussorah was Rs. 400 as wages for services to be rendered till that port was reached. That voyage having been abandoned, and another to Point deGalle having been decided on, the Captain handed to the complainant on Monday last a memo. admitting liability for Rs. 250 only, and deducting Rs. 150 as charges the complainant would have incurred for his return passage from Bussorah had that port been reached. The complainant having objected to the deduction, had written to the ship's agents Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., who, however, repudiated all liability after the vessel had left the port. The claim for the recovery of Rs. 400 as wages was made by the complainant, under Section 552 of Act 1 of 1859, the Merchant Seamen's Act.

The Magistrate, on a perusal of the correspondence and the articles, ordered the issue of an immediate summons to the Captain, who appeared in Court later on with his solicitor, Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown.

Mr. Brown resisted the claim, saying that no right of action at all existed. The contemplated voyage had not been performed, and, therefore, no wages had been earned. The regular course for the complainant was a suit for damages in a civil court.

The Magistrate observed that the ship had actually proceeded on her voyage to Bussorah ; and that had it been reached the complainant would have been entitled to the Rs. 400.

The complainant, in examination by Mr. Warden, said that having started from Bombay on the 12th September, the ship had gone 400 miles, when the propellor fell back on the 14th, and it took her eight days to come back to Bombay. They were ten days at sea, which was the ordinary time a voyage to Bussorah took, which entitled him to the Rs. 400, which was agreed upon as a lump sum. No return passage having been mentioned in the articles, nor agreed upon by word of mouth, the defendant was not entitled to make the deduction. The captain had offered complainant the option of Rs. 300 with a first-class return passage which he had refused to accept.

Mr. Warden read the correspondence which had passed between the parties. In one of the letters, the complainant was ordered forthwith to return to the ship, or else he should be arrested as a deserter under the articles.

Mr. Brown, having made some remarks on behalf of the defence, examined Captain Murray and Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy, of the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. The Captain stated that the contract was terminable at Bussorah on payment of Rs. 400 to the complainant ; Rs. 150 were to go as passage-money for the return voyage. It was not obligatory on the complainant to return to Bombay from Bussorah. It was optional with him.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the articles had been acted up to by the complainant as far as he was concerned ; and if the ship did not get to Bussorah, it was no fault of his. On the contrary, the agents had the power to send the ship back to that port ; and if they did not choose to do so, it was their look-out, for which the complainant could not be held responsible. The complainant should, therefore, he paid the amount he claimed, Rs. 400.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT, CHIEF JUSTICE.)

SALE OF THE BHANDOOP ESTATE STOPPED.

BOMONJEE CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALLA AND OTHERS *vs.* H. H. SHRIMANT MULHARRAO HOLKAR AND OTHERS.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Mr. Allan F. Turner, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied last week to his Lordship as the vacation judge for an injunction to restrain the receiver, Mr. C. A. Turner, from putting up the Bhandoop estate for sale by public auction on the 4th November next, as already advertised by him under the circumstances stated below :—

The plaintiffs, it was stated to his Lordship, have filed a suit against the defendants asking for a declaration that plaintiffs have a charge upon the Bhandoop estate to the extent of Rs. 53,171-11-1 and interest in priority over the amount decreed to the defendants, the legal representatives of H. H. Shrimant Yeshwantrao Holkar, &c. In November, 1884, the defendant, Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla invested two sums aggregating Rs. 50,000, belonging to the plaintiffs, which were in his hands as a trustee for them, as earnest-money on the purchase by him of the property known as the Bhandoop estate. The whole of the purchase-money amounted to Rs. 2,03,500, and the balance thereof was paid out of a sum of Rs. 1,60,000, which was obtained by Dadabhoy from the late Yeshwantrao Holkar under an agreement, dated the 8th January, 1885. The agreement was entered into by Dadabhoy on his own behalf, and the terms thereof were not known to the plaintiffs till a considerable time after its execution. The plaintiffs had, it was true, authorised Dadabhoy to invest their monies in his hands in the purchase of the estate, but they had never authorised him to create a charge, lien, or claim upon the estate in priority to their claim. The plaintiffs submitted that their claim was unaffected by the registration of the agreement of the 8th January, 1885. The sum of Rs. 50,000 was trust-money in the hands of Dadabhoy, of which fact Yeshwantrao Holkar, when he made the advance, was aware, and he was also aware, that the sum of Rs. 50,000 had not been advanced by Dadabhoy in his individual capacity. On the 26th June, 1889, a decree was passed in favour of Yeshwantrao Holkar in a suit filed by him against Dadabhoy for a specific performance of the agreement of the 8th January, 1885, and in default of payment by Dadabhoy of the sum of Rs. 1,60,000 and interest, the estate was ordered to be sold by the Commissioner of the Court. The defendant, C. A. Turner, was appointed receiver in the suit, and by the decree he was continued in the office. In June, 1889, the plaintiffs had filed a suit in the High Court praying for a declaration that the sum of Rs. 50,000, part of the purchase-money paid by Dadabhoy for the Bhandoop estate, was trust-money in his hands and was a valid charge or lien upon the estate. The plaintiffs afterwards obtained a decree in their favour in that suit, and it was further ordered that it should be referred to the Commissioner of the Court to take an account from Dadabhoy of the sum of Rs. 50,000 invested by him in the estate. The Commissioner made a report which was confirmed by a decree of the Court on the 25th June, 1891 ; and it was further declared that the trust-monies of the plaintiffs were represented by the sum of Rs. 53,171-11-1 with interest. This last-mentioned decree had been transmitted to the District Court of Thana, and had been there executed by attachment of the Bandoop estate. No day had been fixed for the sale of the estate under the attachment, but steps were being taken to get a day fixed. On the 21st September, 1891, a final decree was passed by the High Court in the suit brought by Yeshwantrao Holkar, ordering the estate to be sold by Mr. Turner, the receiver, by public auction. The receiver had advertised the property for sale on the 4th November next. The plaintiffs had by a counter-notice advertised that the estate was now under attachment through the District Court of Thana for the sum of Rs. 53,171-11-1. Correspondence had passed between the parties ; and Mr. C. A. Turner, the receiver, wrongly maintained therein that the plaintiffs' interest in the property was subject to that of the legal representatives of Yeshwantrao Holkar. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, maintained that they had priority over the claim of Holkar's representatives. The plaintiffs, therefore prayed by the present suit for a declaration that they had a charge or claim upon the Bhandoop estate to the extent of Rs. 53,171-11-1 and interest in priority to the counter-claim, &c.

His Lordship granted an interim injunction as applied for by Mr. Russell.

A CROWDED meeting has been held at Exeter Hall to bid farewell to twenty-six ladies and gentlemen who are going out from various parts of England as missionaries to China. It was stated that this was the first contingent sent out in accordance with the recommendations of the great Shanghai Conference, who had asked for at least 1,000 missionaries for China. Some persons, remarked the chairman of the evening, thought that, considering the state of some of the disturbed districts, it was not wise at the present time to send missionaries, but in doing so they felt that they were trusting them into the hands of an Almighty power. He was glad to be able to state that some of the reports of the riots had been greatly exaggerated.

INDIAN PATENTS.

SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

James Scott, of 40, Forbes Street, Bombay, Engineer, for "a method of, and apparatus for, removing cops doffed from the spindles of mules, ring spinning, and certain other machines."

John Morcombe Bromley Baker, Engineer, of 33, Ravensdon Street, Kennington, in the County of Surrey, England, for "an improved method of, and apparatus for, removing sand and like bars or banks in rivers and tideways, and for deepening the same."

Michel John Paul, of 18, Montague Place, Russell Square, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for "improvements in discharging coal and similar cargo from lighters to ships or wharves."

Henry Ambrose Snelling, of St. Georges House, 6 and 8, Eastcheap, in the City of London and Kingdom of Great Britain, Wholesale Tea-dealer, for "a new or improved method of treating and preparing hops and blending the same for infusion, together with tea, coffee, cocoa, and other substances for which such prepared hops are applicable."

John Laing, of 34, East Preston Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, for "improvements in the destructive distillation of mineral oils and in apparatus therefor."

Joseph Lindsay and Robert Allan, of Blackness Foundry, Dundee, in the County of Fafar, North Britain, Engineers, for "improvements in or connected with whip rails of looms for weaving."

James Proctor, Engineer, of Hammerton Street, Iron Works, Burnley, in the County of Lancaster, England, for "improvements in machinery in mechanical stokers for steam boiler and other furnaces."

Clarence Noble Cline, Assistant, Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore, for "an improved tent to be known as the 'valise tent'."

John Corry Fell, of the firm of Fell and Wilding of 1, Queen Victoria Street, London E. C., England, Patent Agents for "a method of, and apparatus for, obtaining ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen and the hydrogen of decomposed steam."

Charles William Jones, Bachelor of Medicine, formerly of Devonshire Park, Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, but now residing at Lisson House, Peel Causeway, Bowdon, in the County of Chester, in the Rajkote of England, for "improvements in or relating to tobacco pipes cigarette-holders and other smoking mouth-pieces."

The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, a share company legally constituted and registered, and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for "improvements in or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus, having reference more especially to the ejector and brake-controlling mechanism."

John Laing, of 34, East Preston Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, for "improvements in the apparatus for destructive distillation of mineral oils."

Agustus Harper Raiguel Guiley, Physician, of South Easton, in the County of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for "improvements in electrical block systems for railways."

Alfred William Macllwaine, Managing Director of the Hull Oil Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Stoneferry, Hull, in the County of York, England, for "an improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape and other seeds."

Hermann Nordtmeyer, Headmaster of the Modern School of the Holy Ghost, Gneisenauplatz H. Breslau, Germany, "for a new and improved filter pump."

Ignatius Raleigh Burns, temporarily residing in Sydney, New South Wales, Gentleman, for "manufacture of a lubricating oil mixture and a diluent for lubricating oils."

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, during the week ending 17th October 1891 :

Daniel Martin Lamb, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, United States, America, Chemist, for "electric batteries."

Thomas Lancelot Jones, of Hyderabad, Deccan, Electrical Engineer, for an "Indian patent fuel."

Antion Wernigg, Engineer, of Insein, Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, for "an improved iron shoe for the posts or pillars of wooden buildings."

Fred. Gordon, Superintendent, His Highness the Nizam's Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan, for a "demi-standard for the accurate measurement of horses and ponies."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co.'s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain F A Lovell, will sail to-day for the Kathiawar coast via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Singelhurst and baby, Mr. T Scrivi and 67 deck.

THE British s s Kt. of St. John, 2,248 tons, Captain A J H Billett, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,363 tons of coal, and Mrs Walker as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Deepdale, 1,725 tons, Captain J G Sharp, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London via Karachi, with a general cargo, 30 tons gunpowder, and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 593 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Pennock, Mrs. Sharp and three children, Mr. T Le Mesurier, Mr J L Symons, and 1,007 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Deepdale (s)	Sharp	London, Sept 19.
	Kt. of St. John (s)	Billett	Cardiff, Oct 1.
27	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Venetia (s)	Creery	China, &c.

The steamer Pachumba, obtained her port clearance yesterday for K Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola for K. Coast and Karachi.
,, Netherby Hall for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—5 cases tobacco, Ruttonjee Byramjee ; 5 packages lamps, H M H Abboo ; 5 bales corks, M Cestonjee and Co ; 5 cases plate glass, H M Abdoolally ; 30 barrels, lubricating oil, Nusserwanjee Cooverjee ; 6 cases umbrellas, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 7 barrels lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co ; 500 boxes barsoap, and 250 boxes candles, Lyons and Co ; 16 cases quinine H Mooljee and Co.

Ruthenia s—4 cases lanterns, &c., H M H Abboo ; 1 case lanterns, E A Rehman.

Netherby Hall s—16 crates earthenware, and 50 cases glassware, Soonar Bhima ; 8 packages lamps, E A Currim ; 15 cases glassware, K Sowjee and Co ; 15 cases glassware, G H Cullian ; 2 cases ham and bacon, Royal B Yacht Club ; 23 cases umbrellas, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

City of Dublin s—25 barrels salammoniac, H Goculdas.

Adowa s—5 cases glass beads, E Sullemanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—67 cases paper, A H Mahomedally.

Melphomene s—11 bales paper, B Sazba and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—165 bales cotton, and 40 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 75 bales wool, Bhowan Hurbhum ; 75 cases wool, Cassom Soomar ; 90 bales twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 1,200 lbs condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 203 bales twist waste, T Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—10 cwts ivory, N Mianee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ruthenia s—1,000 cwts wheat, A Allymahomed and Co ; 400 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, 187½ cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR HULL.

Annie Barron s—4,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—200 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,250 cwts ground nuts, John Fachiri.

Netherby Hall s—1,500 cwts

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT,"
(8-30 to 11 p.m.).

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality. Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50 respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Wine and Spirit of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail; FRENCH and ENGLISH SWEETS.—MORENAS & Co.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—A Depot for these well known ENGLISH LAMPS has been OPENED in the Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company. Lamps of all Description almost at Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT.

MISTRESS WANTED to teach Two 5th Stan. Girls, School Lessons, besides French and Piano, on Bandora Hill. Apply "S. B. K." care of this Paper

FOR SALE.—A very good C. B. MARE, W. I. T. C. Certificate for life, 13·2½, very fast, and a splendid Trapper; also a new stylish varnished Trap, very light; and a new set of brown English Harness. Price of the Turn-out, Rs. 750.—" W. L." care of this Office.

WANTED a BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, giving details, to the Secretaries, DECCAN CLUB, Hirrabag, Poona.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY for REFRESHMENT ROOM Keepers, &c.—Barclay, Perkins & Co's. Stout in Pints, just unpacked. Per doz. Pints, Rs. 3 only. Per Cask of 3 doz., Rs. 23.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TENTS,—Various Kinds, for Hire, Double and Single Pole Rowty, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. NEW PIANO; Latest Improvements, Rs. 700. English Open. CARRIAGE. Grey Waler, Colt 15 Hands, believed Sound, Rs. 90). Apply "N.," Hope Hall, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A very handy C B HORSE, about 11·1½, aged, safe hack and good trapper, very quiet, and carries a Lady. Owner leaving for Zanzibar at once. Price Rs. 220. "V L," care of this Office.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CLEARANCE SALE.—SELLING OFF! Selling off!! Fancy Goods, Jewellery and Sundry Articles, at a reduction of 20 to 50 per cent.—PRINCE OF WALES TRADING Co., Ld., 75, Meadow Street, behind the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL,—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters, For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS on Pareli Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, from November 1st, Commodious, Conveniently Situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent Rs. 160. Address "W.," care of this Paper.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

MERRYWEATHER and SONS' FIRE ENGINES and Fire Extinguishing Appliances; and Appurtenances of all Descriptions. Apply to C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Agents, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5: Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and Colonel F. W. RHODES, Military Secretary, S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon H. MARTIN, and Captain J. FOWLE, A.D.C., which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by 10 p.m., on 29th October, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" until 3rd December, 1891, when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, pending further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Ganeshkhind, 17th October, 1891.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES THIRTY-FIVE per Share has been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE are prepared to RE-STUFF the CUSHIONS of Billiard Tables with the very best Rubber. We also keep a stock of the best Billiard Cloths, Pockets, and other Accessories.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

TO SMOKERS!
TRY ONCE
PISTIS and PELEKANOS' HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, and TURKISH TOBACCO.
FRESH SUPPLIES EVERY MAIL.
PISTIS & PELEKANOS,
6, ESPLANADE ROAD (below the Sassoon's Mechanics' Institute), Bombay.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Press Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic plant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEWSPAPERS
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

ALL the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, as well as Bar Silver, the only fresh financial item in the London telegram to hand this morning being the withdrawal of about £170,000 in Gold from the Bank of England for Germany. Paris quotations also come unaltered. In New York, however, Silver was ⅝ cent higher, at 95⅝, with Demand Exchange half a cent down, at 4·83½ dollars.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with a dull feeling, and prices 1d. per lb. lower, the quantity sold having been 1,020,000 skins out of the 1,230,000 put forward.

Wheat and Seeds were presumably unaltered, no fresh report regarding these markets having been wired. Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, and Surats and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 800 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, excepting January-February for which they were unchanged, the extreme quotations being 4 43-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 ⅝49-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Heavy arrivals at the American Ports yesterday caused a decline of 1-16 cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York, at 8⅜ cents, and of 13 points in January Futures, at 8·43 cents. The total Receipts at the U. S. Ports this season now give the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1891	1890	1889
Monday's Receipts ...	78,000	72,000	54,000
Two days' do.	127,000	121,000	99,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,913,000	1,861,000	1,702,000

Here, the Cotton market has been very quiet to-day, though prices are still unchanged. The Mills have been virtually out of the market having taken only 100 bales of Joria, at Rs. 153; while exporters have bought 700 bales, consisting of 300 each of Sheagaum, at Rs. 157; and Dhollera, at Rs. 167½; and 100 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm, and a considerable business for export has transpired; but no appreciable movement in prices has taken place in rates.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a moderate extent also in a firm market, and the price of *Linseed* has further advanced half-an-anna per cwt., to Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-6, other descriptions being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,503 bales.
Wheat	85,503 cwt.
Linseed	8,141 "
Gingelly	2,355 "
Groundnuts	3,025 "
Castorseed	4,164 "

FREIGHTS are firm. Business has been done for November shipment to Hull, at 21s., and for Liverpool, at 19s. per ton. Forward tonnage is in good demand at previous rates.

EXCHANGE has been steadier on the whole at a slight advance on yesterday's rates, though somewhat irregular. Business has been very dull, very few Mercantile Bills having come out, and the demand for Bank Remittance has been almost *nil*. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted for February-March delivery, at 1s. 5 3-16d. and for April-May at 1s. 5 7-32d. per rupee, closing ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 4 ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	... 1s. 5 1-16d. to 3-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	... 1·80	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has lost 1-16 per cent. of yesterday's rise in Fours yesterday, but the feeling has been steady at the decline, and left off firm with Fours for cash and to-morrow's Settlement at 106¼, and the November account at 105⅞. The other denomination is quoted at 105⅞ nominal.

SHARES.—With the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Swadeshi Mill shares we have no change to report in this market, the feeling being generally quiet but steady at our quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, OCT. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with the China mails, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar at noon on Friday 13th October.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 6-30 a.m., Thursday, 29th inst.
Mail for Mauritius and Madagascar closes Durban 10 a.m. to-morrow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th October, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	8	10 p.m.	1	51
Teheran	27	2	20 a.m.	..	22
Suez	27	2	45 p.m.	..	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th October, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	47	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	20	..	2
" Madras	..	17	..	1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th October, as compared with the statement of the 17th October, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 17. Rs.	Oct. 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	55,86,692	55,35,514
Do. do. at Branches.....	24,80,741	25,31,216
Other Deposits	5,22,45,885	5,23,46,833
Post Bills	10,052	10,526
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,00,549	33,70,610
Rs. ..	7,74,23,919	7,69,94,749
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,16,80,536	1,20,22,379
Cash Credits on do. do.	73,77,216	71,67,745
Loans do. do. do.	95,41,723	92,23,526
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,614	2,027
Bills Discounted and purchased	96,73,335	99,12,938
Stamps, &c.	18,731	18,793
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,061		
Amt. applied in reduction " 2,85,000		
	3,92,053	3,92,061
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,11,405	1,54,340
Cash and Currency Notes	3,83,26,183	3,81,00,937
Rs. ..	7,74,23,919	7,69,94,749

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 26.

10 p.m. ... 83·2

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

6 a.m. ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... 84·4
2 p.m. ... 87·4
4 p.m. ... 86·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BABONAU—October 9, at Daltongunge, Palamow, the wife of J Theo Babonau, of a son.
BAHR—October 16, the wife of H Bahr, Superintendent, Sonthal Colony, Guma Duar, of a daughter.
BEATSON—October 16, at Lalchand Tea Estate, South Sylhet, the wife of Gordon S Beatson, of a daughter.
DOBIE—October 19, at Allahabad, the wife of Major Dobie, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—BENNETT—October 10, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, Walter Scott, son of Andrew John Henderson, G P of Edinburgh, to Marie, eldest daughter of F J Bennett, Esq, of Howrah, and grand-daughter of the late Rev John Bidgood Bennett, M A, (Oxon), Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, Lancashire.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRY.—The marriage is valid if celebrated by a minister authorized to solemnize marriages.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1891.

LORD HARRIS'S short tour in the Deccan has given his Excellency an opportunity of gauging district opinion upon questions of practical interest which he has turned to very useful account. He has visited only two district head-quarters, but a wide variety of subjects has been brought to his notice, and he has dealt with them with characteristic frankness and good sense. The octroi question, which seems one of the hardiest of hardy annuals, cropped up both at Ahmednagar and at Sholapore, though in different ways. In the latter town the Municipality brought to the Governor's notice a new set of octroi refund rules which they confidently assured him were so framed that there was no danger of the impost degenerating into a transit duty. Such an assurance must be welcome, for there is scarcely a district in the Presidency in which, even with theoretically good rules, the refund has not in practice been turned in some towns into a means of levying toll on goods in transit. However, Sholapore promises to do much better in this respect than many of its neighbours have done, and its Municipality may be assured that the working of these rules will be watched with interest by the provincial authorities, who in this matter have to be the guarantors of the freedom of trade. At Ahmednagar the question was brought incidentally to notice by the Municipality, who, in enumerating their sources of income in an address to the Governor, mentioned the octroi duty as one of them. Lord Harris took advantage of the opportunity to say that it was the policy of Government to get rid of this form of taxation as much as possible, as it pressed upon the poor. But the poor are not represented in municipalities any more than they are in Legislative Councils. Of that latter fact we were reminded when an addition to the Salt-tax, three and a half years ago, was passed over with little debate, while the introduction of the income-tax was warmly contested. The property-owners in the Municipality must have seen the point of Lord Harris' appeal to their charitable inclination when he asked them to relieve the poor by taking a little off octroi and putting it on the house-tax. The altruism of Indian Municipalities under their present constitution is not, however, one of their most marked characteristics. A proposal, for example, was laid before the Governor, that instead of charging fees for hospital attendance only to persons paying income-tax—that is to say, people with an income of Rs. 500 a year—fees should be abolished altogether, the Municipality bearing the cost. Now it is well known that in India there is scarcely any class of society whose members are above accepting gratuitous medical assistance when they can get it. Outdoor patients who alight from a carriage and pair are not infrequently found rubbing shoulders with coolies and ayahs in the dispensary waiting-room. Some of the Ahmednagar Municipality apparently approve of this sort of thing, but they were promptly discouraged by the cold blast of common-sense criticism with which Lord Harris treated the proposal. "It was not fair that the poor rate-payers should pay the fees of persons rich enough to pay for it themselves." This, we take it, is the end of all reasonable controversy on the point.

The incident, however, has a wider significance than it appears to have on the surface. Plainly speaking it comes to this: that despite all the wild things that are being said just now in disparagement of the British Administration in India, it is not to the representative system, as thus far developed in our Municipal bodies, that the poor must look for the safe-guarding of their interests. If they did not find their spokesmen in the district officer and in the heads of the administration they would be as neglected as they are unrepresented, and they would be in danger of subjection to worse forms of inequity than the relief of the house-tax at the expense of the octroi payer, or the gratuitous doctoring of the rich at the cost of the rates. When a Governor takes up the *role* of advocate of the unrepresented classes he does well, and this Lord Harris plainly did at Ahmednagar. He doubtless left the town with a full consciousness of the large number of appeals that a Governor who speaks frankly has to refuse when he goes on tour. Ahmednagar, for example, is in need of a new water-supply, and it looks, as other Municipalities have looked without avail, to Government for a contribution towards the cost. But Lord Harris declined to admit that the Provincial Revenues could be drawn on for the purpose. If there is a service that is essentially local it is water-supply, and in regard to it every locality, whether it be city, town, or village, must be dependent upon its own resources. One qualification of this general principle may be admitted—that is to say, where troops are stationed, or where Imperial interests are otherwise specially involved, an Imperial contribution may be looked for. But an ordinary mofussil town must help itself in this matter, and Lord Harris's refusal to promise aid from provincial revenues for the Ahmednagar water-works was inevitable. Government are, however, helping the town, as they have helped many others, in another way. The Governor's reference at Sholapur to the service that the newly constituted Sanitary Board is ready to give to mofussil municipalities reminds us of a new departure that has been taken under the impulse of the memorable Resolution of the Government of India in 1888. Technical skill in its higher form is beyond the reach of most local bodies, and if the Provincial Government is able to place this at the disposal of a Municipality needing a new water supply, or contemplating a large drainage scheme, it may render it an invaluable service. Ahmednagar has no other difficulties than those of a technical kind to contend with in supplying itself with water, for it has an adequate Municipal income, it has no debt, and its credit is good enough to raise all that it needs for the enterprise.

At Sholapore, Lord Harris had a wide variety of topics brought to his notice. The district has just passed through a time of anxiety and fear of scarcity. But all ground for disquietude has disappeared, and the Governor and his visitors were alike able to take a cheerful view of the situation. Yet the practical lessons of the crisis have not been lost upon Government, and Lord Harris spoke in a way which leads us to suppose that efforts are about to be made in that direction, of the necessity of carrying out works there and in the Bijapore district for water storage. Well sinking, moreover, will probably be resorted to on a larger scale than hitherto. The Madras Government have in this matter shown the way to their neighbours, though in the first instance their operations were hampered by restrictions respecting the security for the loans advanced to well-sinking cultivators which other Governments will do well to dispense with. The question is one which will need careful consideration from a revenue as well as a technical point of view, and due weight must be given to local conditions, such as, for instance, the great depth at which water-bearing strata lies in parts of the Deccan, and the exceedingly speculative character of well-sinking as an investment where such is the case. Without anticipating any decision that may be come to, we should like to observe that a liberal policy in this matter would carry with it the promise of being in the long run a policy profitable to Government, and that the example of the Mysore State in asking for no other security for the money advanced for well-making, than the well itself and the land it irrigates is worthy of attention. Technical education had its advocates both at Sholapore and Ahmednagar. They meant well, but it is a question how far technical instruction much superior to that which can be got in a first-class workshop could be provided in small institutions such as those which a district municipality could supply. Here, as in sanitary policy, Mill's principle that "knowledge is centralized" comes in, and the districts must go to the centre of the province for the higher technical instruction as for the higher professional advice in sanitation. Sholapore showed its progressive tendencies also in asking for the right to elect its own Municipal President. Poona is the only Mofussil Municipality which enjoys that privilege, and after the issue of its recent dispute with Government there was little danger that the Poona precedent would be cited as a reason against admitting Sholapore to the same status. The distinction is one that can be accorded only in return for good work, and the Sholapore Municipality should take care that they are able to put in a claim to it on that ground. Abkari, of which there has been less occasion to speak of late, came in for a good deal of attention, both from the Governor himself, and from the People's Association, who addressed him upon that and many other subjects. Much of the criticism that was passed upon the guarantee system would have been weighty three or four years ago. But the minimum guaranteed is now so well within the actual realization that the objection which have been so frequently urged to it in these columns no longer apply. As to local option, few people would seriously propose to subject the issue of liquor licenses to a popular vote, but the authorities all the same are bound to give all reasonable weight to the objection of the inhabitants of a place to the proximity of liquor shops. They are showing an unwonted anxiety to let the world know how greatly they are on the alert for signs of public feeling on this matter, a fact which we suppose it is still permissible to attribute to the energetic intervention of Mr. Caine.

AT the time that the Government of Bombay, three years ago, were proclaiming their reliance, in providing ways and means for education, upon an increasing revenue from fees, the marked contrast between their policy, and the policy of free education that was rapidly coming to the front in England, was pointed out. Now that free education is an accomplished thing in England, the continuous growth of the fee income of Indian schools is a noteworthy mark of the contrast between the educational policy of East and West. Take for example the facts brought to light in the recent report on Education in the Central Provinces in 1890-91. There it is pointed out that in the last five years the fee receipts have risen from Rs. 58,007 to Rs. 79,344, and that the steady rise in this branch of income which has occurred during recent years may be expected during the current year, as a new table of fees has come into operation, providing for a considerable enhancement of the fees charged in English schools, and a moderate enhancement of those in Vernacular schools. It would come naturally to people with old-fashioned ideas to applaud this, as an indication that Government, in making the people pay more for their education, are thereby leading them to value it the more. But that form of justification for fees, and plenty of them, has been thrown to the winds by recent changes of policy in England, and we are threatened with being driven to the narrow but solid ground of financial necessity in defending an increasing resort to school fees, especially after the Education Commission reported that the fees charged for superior education were quite as high as the average student could afford to pay. There are some other matters in Mr. Macdonald's Resolution which claim attention. Educational work in the Central Provinces has for some time been commended to the notice of other Presidencies as being noticeably in advance of what is being done elsewhere. In some respects this is true. The department has certainly shown no small power of initiative, and has struck out lines for itself in which it has, at all events, given its neighbours the benefit of its own experience. Thus a good deal of pains have been taken to give what is called a "practical" turn to Elementary Education, and a certain manual or "hand and eye" training which is said to have been adopted by the London School Board appears to be the sacrifice which the Central Provinces educational authorities have made at the altar of technical education. We hope it is all satisfactory, but when we find that the parents do not like it, and that Mr. Macdonald thinks it necessary to point out that some knowledge of the principles on which their instruction is based should be imparted, and that care should be taken that it does not degenerate into "mere mechanical exercises, having little or no educational value," we begin to suspect that something is wrong. The cry for technical education has been raised none too soon; but when those who have raised it have forgotten that the training of the intelligence must take precedence over the claims of manual dexterity they have overshot the mark, and it looks very much as though there were a risk of some such mistake as this being made in the Central Provinces. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a couple of years ago, created great commotion by a speech which those who misunderstood it interpreted as a discouragement of collegiate education. In that speech the super-abundant outturn of pleaders from the three colleges was commented upon, and apparently the same phenomenon continues. Arts and Law, it is noticed, appear to be the favourite courses of study; for, during the past three years, no degrees have been taken in medicine by the *alumni* of these colleges. It is, accordingly, proposed to modify the existing scholarship rules, so as to hold out greater encouragement to the study of medicine and engineering. The scanty supply of secondary school teachers, and the scarcely satisfactory way in which many of the local boards and municipalities have exercised an oversight of the elementary schools are also points in the Resolution that call for notice.

OSMAN BEY, in the columns of the *Cosmopolitan*, the newest of magazines, admits light upon the social life of Turkish women, showing them to be not the mere "voluptuous toys" which Eastern women are usually represented to be, but very much like other women, in European countries. If his statements are to be accepted as true the emancipation and educational advancement of Turkish women has progressed so rapidly as to destroy all belief in the traditional seclusion of the sex, and another popular fiction has been dispelled. The "Stray Thoughts of an Indian Girl" may shortly be followed by the "Stray Thoughts of a Turkish Girl." For Osman Bey's revelations of the harem up-to-date are sternly practical, and not in the least poetical. Hitherto most people outside Turkey have pictured a Turkish harem much as did the typical American woman, mentioned by the author, who was disappointed after a visit to his father's harem to find the real so far from her ideal. A rotund, drowsy, pasha, surrounded by a bevy of picturesquely-clad houris sitting round him, their sole duty comprising the ability to dance and sing and amuse him, smoke cigarettes, and demolish dainties. This is the generally adopted idea of a harem. But it appears nothing could be farther from reality. Among the higher classes there are families which are so thoroughly Western in every detail that among men even the red fez is replaced by a hat; the houses are furnished in the European manner. The ladies dress according to the latest Paris fashions, speak French or English if not both, have their "at home" days, make calls, play tennis, and have five o'clock tea. They hold receptions, and give soirées when the gentlemen are in full evening dress, and the ladies *en décolleté*. Constantinople, the writer claims, abounds with educational institutions, and is just as much an educational centre as any of the university cities of Europe. And the young ladies of Constantinople can rival in refinement and modern accomplishments any young lady of the Faubourg Saint Germain, Belgravia or Fifth Avenue. To be sure Osman Bey is biassed in their favour, and does his best to render the picture attractive. Our only hope is that he is not indebted to his imagination for some of his "facts." For all the stories of neglected female education it has been customary to draw on Turkey. But this is no longer possible. The transformation has been rapid and suddenly revealed. But it must be noted they are only the higher classes which are referred to. The middle and lower classes remain doubtless pretty much as they were, but the natural spirit of emulation and ambition which caused the upward movement on the part of the higher classes will have an effect on the whole social system. A wealthy man of education marries but one wife, and the relationship between the two is on a more equal basis. The reform is the result of the Western influence which has been brought to bear upon the lethargic Turk, much more forcibly and practically in many ways, perhaps, than it has upon the inhabitants of this country, though progress here has made strides, and there is every reason to believe it will continue.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, with the incoming mails, may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, 1st November.

Two noteworthy Kiplingese reprints have been sent us by Messrs. Wheeler: one, the "City of Dreadful Night," which is issued in Wheeler's Indian Railway Series; and the other, Mr. Kipling's "Letters of Marque," a collection of lively pictures, mostly of Rajputana.

DR. BAHADURJEE has reprinted, in pamphlet form, his paper on Indian Factory Workers, read at the Hygienic Congress, as well as his correspondence in the *Times* and the *Manchester Guardian* with Mr. Holt-Hallett, and the *Times*' leading article, in which that journal virtually threw over Mr. Holt-Hallett.

MEER ZOOLFIKAR ALI KHAN, of Surat, a Sirdar of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, has presented his Highness with an exceedingly novel, useful, and handsome gift. It would appear that Meer Zoolfikar Ali Khan conceived the idea of decorating horses with electric lights placed on the top of their he

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CLAIMS OF FRANCE ON THE MEKONG.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, last night, M. Ribot stated that France firmly maintains her rights on the left bank of the Mekong, the river dividing Annam from Siam, and to the passage of the river.

Referring to Egypt he confirmed the assurance he gave last week that France was willing to give guarantees that she would not attempt to supplant England in Egypt.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

A railway accident, attended with loss of life, occurred to-day near the city of Grenoble. A passenger train, travelling at a high rate of speed, left the rails and fell over a bank. Fifteen persons were killed and fifty injured.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, said the French position in Egypt was progressive and her influence there was increasing. She maintained all ancient rights, and, if necessary, would demand a guarantee for the same.

The peace of Europe, he said, was better assured now than a few months ago, owing to the rapprochement between Russia and France, which was the result of a community of interests.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

It is announced that Canon Paget will succeed the Very Rev. Doctor Liddel as Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, the latter having resigned.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A bomb was exploded last night outside the *National Press* office in Dublin. The explosion shattered the windows of the building but nobody was hurt.

THE KILKENNY SEAT.

Mr. Michael Davitt has decided to abstain from contesting the vacancy in the representation of North Kilkenny until the next General Election.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 27.

The s. s. Pekin, with the English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY AT KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

Monday afternoon was spent by their Excellencies in visting the Kashmir State Hospital, and the Art Exhibition of State Manufactures and Curiosities. In the evening, their Excellencies witnessed a polo match played by the petty chiefs or headmen from Skardo, who, like the Manipuris, share the credit of being inventors of the game. The Viceregal party will have an excursion to Nisbett Bagh this afternoon, having lunch there, and look through the sceneries of the Dhal Lake neighbourhood.

LORD HARRIS'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

Lord Harris, who went to Panchgani, arrived here this morning. His Excellency, with staff, leaves for an extensive tour in Sind on Friday midnight. The usual salutes will be fired next morning. Before proceeding to Bombay his Excellency will pay a short visit to Thana, where he arrives on Saturday morning, and will be met on the platform by Government officials, and members of the Municipality. A guard-of-honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up on the platform. His Excellency will be the guest of Mr. Crawford, District and Sessions Judge. After breakfast his Excellency will visit the Jail, and if time be allowed will inspect the Kalvia Bridge and Pokharni Talao. In the evening the members of the Municipality will present an address, and afterwards he will leave for Bombay.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. MOORE, C. S.

This evening an entertainment was given to the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, Commissioner of the Central Division, by friends and admirers in Poona at the Native General Library. The building was tastefully decorated. A large number of European, Parsee, and Brahmin gentlemen were present, amongst whom were Dr. Pollen, Mr. Cappel, C.S., Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Loch, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar, Mr. Reid, C.S., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Dustoor Hoshang, and several others. The Hon'ble Mr. Moore, in company with Mr. Chatfield, was received by Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh and other leading native gentlemen.

After some native music, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Puddumjee made a short speech, eulogising the distinguished guest. He said: "We have met to bid you farewell. During your long residence in India your quick insight into human nature had enabled you to form a correct estimate of the character of the people. You have never been backward in appreciating all that was good. I have been Municipal Commissioner for twenty years and had worked with you as president; and you had watched over the sanitation and the general welfare of the city with special care. Poona has now the best market in the mofussil, and for that they were all indebted to your energy and zeal and firmness. Unfortunately no sooner did rulers and ruled come to understand one another than they had to part." Mr. Puddumjee wished Mr. and Mrs. Moore long life, and prosperity, and health in their retirement in their native land.

Rao Bahadur Dandekar seconded and endorsed what Khan Bahadur Puddumjee had said.

The Honorable Mr. Ranade then made some remarks that his own position as member of the service, to which in the higher branch his distinguished friend Mr. Moore belonged, prevented him from speaking as freely as otherwise he would have been disposed to do. He then dwelt at some length on the moral of the present occasion that he had heard some people say, and some of them in high places say, that European officers who stayed in this country for the best of their lives were but mere birds of passage, and their interest in the welfare of those among whom their lives were spent was but of a transitory character. He denied that this could be the case with the members of the Civil Service. Traditions of old Anglo-Indian familes, which have been represented in this country for generations together, were such as could not be said that they left without feeling as deep an interest as Englishmen not merely as members of the Civil or Military Service that took interest in the country. Englishmen and Natives came together in this country not as officers and persons to be governed, but as free citizens of the British Empire to exchange thoughts, ideas, and wishes. Social and religious prejudices had a great deal to do with the keeping of Englishmen and Natives apart; but he said no efforts should be spared by which representatives of both classes might come together and feel a common interest and have a common sympathy concerning the welfare of the country. That was one of the great functions which members of the Civil Service had in their power to promote, and Natives also had the power to encourage fusion which was a real tie which bound India to the British Empire. He denied the charge which was made in some quarters that natives of India were more ready to welcome travelling Members of Parliament or strange Englishmen than natives of India. They had, he said, a great regard for Anglo-Indian tradition. In conclusion the Hon. Mr. Ranade gave expression to the great estimation in which they all held the Hon Mr. Moore.

Kazi Shahbudin seconded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moore, in replying, thanked the speakers and said: "I could not take praise for myself, but appreciated it very much as it came from such leading men. It is painful to me to leave the country in which I spent so many years. I had endeavoured to do my duty honestly and straightforwardly, and had never said what I did not mean. Since I came to this country, some thirty-five years ago, a wonderful change had come over the whole country. When I landed in Bombay it was but a small place with no signs of future prosperity; but now it teems with noble structures, enlightened citizens, enormous trade, and a vast store of wealth. I had only known Poona for the last fourteen years, but during that time many important changes have taken place. Poona is not a centre of trade, therefore it is handicapped; but it is the principal place of residence of the nobility and gentry of the Deccan." Mr. Moore next detailed some of the blessings which had been showered on this country by a wise Providence and British rule. The chief thing which he considered wanting in Natives was the manly independence not towards Government, but with regard to their fellow-citizens. He hoped that they would receive what he said in kindly spirit—words uttered by one who was their friend and sincere well-wisher. Though absent from India he would continue to take a deep interest in the country specially as regards Poona; and while wishing them farewell he hoped each one would succeed in their respective walks of life, and that they would always have kindly feelings for one who had endeavoured to do his duty.

The Hon. Mr. Moore was then garlanded, and the distribution of *pan-supari* followed.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A JOURNALIST PROVED.

The case against Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar, editor, printer, and publisher of a Marathi weekly newspaper, named the *Poona Vaibhav*, published in the city, who was charged by Raghunath Narayen Pandit with defamation for having published the name of the complainant in a list of certain forty-six persons, who were alleged to have taken tea, coffee, and biscuits in a social gathering, held at St. Mary's Panch Howd Mission on 4th October, 1890, against the tenets of Hindoo religion, was decided by Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, to-day. The complainant having proved by evidence that, although he was present, he did not partake any such thing the Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default two months' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 9th inst., says:—The political outlook is becoming mistier. The old difficulty of driving half-a-dozen coaches abreast through an opening barely wide enough for one is presenting itself. The Labour section, the Disestablishment section, and the Socialists are all bringing up their coaches. And in one or two instances labour candidates are in the field threatening to displace the hall-marked official Liberal candidates who have paid their money for a win. An unreported protest was uttered at Newcastle against the precedence given to the first question. The "Radical parson," the Rev. Mr. Tuckwell, protested that the English agricultural labourers should not again be dropped as they were in 1886. This protest was ignored, but it expressed what the agricultural labourer feels, and depend upon it he will prove an awkward factor at the election. Then the Disestablishers are not over well pleased at the prospect of being led by Sir William Harcourt. For it seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Morley is not a candidate for the leadership. But I may just point out that the question of leadership will be settled not by the leaders but by the party, and in much the same way as it was settled temporarily in 1874. There were two candidates then, namely, Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster, and the former was elected: In much the same way when the proper time comes the Liberal leadership will be settled. So that the Disestablishers should not conclude too hastily that the massive Churchman will lead them astray. Their natural leader is Mr. H. H. Fowler; but much may happen before we get to disestablishment.

I am reminded that the Manchester Ship Canal has not been an unimportant factor in the election in that city. Five or six years ago the undertaking was regarded, by cautious people, as being more or less of the hare-brained sort, and they were very shy of backing it substantially. I remember a well-known and sagacious Manchester man saying that he had put money in it. "Yes," he said, "I have put money in it, but as I don't expect to get it back I have'nt put much." It was backed at first because it was a Manchester scheme. And as a vast army was employed in canvassing for the undertaking, and in hundreds of ways earning a living out of it, only a very bold man dared to preach caution to investors. In 1886 it was reported that Mr. Scott was against the Canal, and this report though untrue defeated his candidature. The truth is that he and one or two others saved the undertaking by proving after an investigation that the scheme was sound. And now a part of the Canal, from Eastham Locks to West, is open for traffic. This enables vessels of large tonnage to reach the Upper Mersey. It was not, however, generally known until last week that Mr. Scott, so far from being antagonist to the Canal, proved at a critical juncture one of its best friends.

Lord Randolph Churchill has not so far got into anything but hot water since he started for South Africa. I am assured now that he wishes he had stayed at home. For one thing his Lordship now finds himself out of the political running, and I can't say that anybody is sorry, and for another, he has really nothing to show for his travels. He has not so far, as I know, even picked up yet an amusing story, though there are plenty of them in the Transvaal. Baines who was, I think, one of the first gold-seekers in that part of the world, used to tell some very good stories. It was of a time when a prisoner was thought to be more troublesome inside than outside a prison. According to one story a prisoner whose rations were not forthcoming at the proper time persuaded his gaoler to let him go and dine at the hotel. On returning, however, to the prison-gate the gaoler refused to admit him. "If this gaol," he said, "is not good enough for you, go and find a better." I am told that in those days, when tread mills or other appliances for hard labour were wanting, the prisoners were not always unemployed, for some were seen carrying about fowls which the gaolers had sent them out to sell. At a station some little way in-country a man was brought before the district magistrate charged with horse-stealing. The evidence was conclusive; but as the case was proceeding the magistrate stopped it with these words: "Prisoner, it is quite clear you are guilty, and I shall have to commit you if the case goes on. But there are no public funds to keep you alive in prison, therefore, I should have to keep you myself, which I cannot afford to do. Therefore, I discharge you." Lord Randolph Churchill may possibly be reserving a budget of travellers' tales for a book. If so, I daresay those of Baines, which I have retold, will be found amongst them.

The St. Cecilia Guild has been reporting on the healing virtues of music, and as these appear to be remarkable, it now only remains to discover whether the healing virtues are more developed in soft and low music or in music neither soft nor low. Mr. Herbert Spencer contributes an interesting opinion to the discussion. And it is that music to be of any advantage in cases of sickness should not be soft and low, but should be exhilarating. No doubt a great deal may be said in favour of exhilarating music, but almost as much may be said for soft, soothing music in, for instance, cases of insomnia. In the St. Pancras Infirmary twelve of the patients in one ward were in favour of low soft music, while four patients confessed to preferring "hearty rattling tunes." In another ward four out of five of the patients preferred soothing music. It is an interesting subject to investigate, and if the inquiry result in the suppression of loud, not to say violent, organ music in favour of music soft and low, the St. Cecilia Guild will deserve the thanks of the whole civilised world

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The new 20-knot cruiser Tribune underwent a full-power official trial of engines and boilers in Prince's Channel on Saturday, 3rd inst. The trial was of four hours' duration, and was made under forced draught. The engines and boilers worked satisfactorily throughout the trial, and the Tribune fully realised the expectations of her designers. The crusier returned into Sheerness Harbour on Saturday evening, and received orders to proceed to Chatham to be armed and completed for sea. The Tribune is to be equipped with two 6-inch breech-loading guns, six 4·7-inch quick-firing guns, nine 3-pounder and 6-pounder quick-firing guns, and five torpedo tubes. She is the third cruiser built by Messrs. Thomson, of Glasgow, for the Royal Navy under the Naval Defence Act.

Some interesting experiments with the Snyder dynamite projectile were on Monday (5th inst.) witnessed by a number of naval and military gentlemen near Aberdare, South Wales. Representatives of all the Continental Governments and of the British Government were present. Two ordinary guns were issued, and several rounds with the projectile were fired at a range of 250 yards. Although the possibility of firing a missile containing nitro-glycerine from a gun was clearly demonstrated, the effect upon the target was not so great as had been anticipated; but Mr. Snyder, the inventor, explained that he was debarred from showing the actual and the complete results of his invention through the danger that would ensue to the neighbourhood by the explosions. Under the circumstances it was impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the value of the new explosive as an effective force.

The *Fish Trades Gazette* describes a game which appears to have become popular in Ostend. It is this:—A basket of the freshest oysters possible is brought in, and an oyster is carefully laid on the cup side before each playar, who must not touch it, but sits at some distance in front of the bivalves, with the stakes at the other side of the plate. The oyster that first yawns sweeps the stakes. If the oysters are in good case, the players perhaps may yawn before them. A game played at Ostend by a dozen gamblers lasted three hours. The excitement of the lookers-on was intense. They gathered behind the players, and fixed their eyes on the bivalves. Betting grew fast and furious, though there was really no cause why money should be staked on one oyster more than another. At last a poor thirsty creature opened wide its shells. The money on the table when it did so came to £7,000.

Lieutenant Wells, R.N., one of the many candidates for Captain Shaw's position in the London fire-brigade, is at present directing the manœuvres on the lake at the Naval Exhibition. He joined the Navy a good many years ago, and, after excellent service, has risen to the position of senior lieutenant of the torpedo instruction ship Defiance. He was lieutenant of the Iris during the Egyptian War, and wears the Egyptian medal and Khedive's star. He is an excellent electrician and a good organiser, and, although a strict disciplinarian, is a great favourite with his men. Whether these qualities fit him for such a responsible berth as chief of the London Fire Brigade is another matter.

The recent manœuvres at Schwarzenau and in Hungary proved the extreme danger of the repeating rifle consuming cartridges so quickly that, in spite of all drilling and precautions, the men would be left without ammunition at the decisive moment. Whole battalions, at the moment when they were ordered to attack, were found not to have a single cartridge left, and the magazines were empty. In real warfare this would have meant their annihilation.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences M. Rommier read a paper on the yeast of wine—the bouquet, or aroma, of the wine made from grapes of the same species but grown in different districts being quite distinct. The characteristic bouquet seems to be due to the district, and wine from shifted vines or cuttings does not necessarily possess the special flavour of the original when planted in other districts. It is known that the best wines are produced from grapes raised on volcanic soils.

A result of Miss Leale's success at the recent Bisley meeting, and the interest created in the Channel Islands by that success, has been the formation of a Ladies' Rifle Club at St. Martin's, Jersey. The opening meeting in connection with the new association was held the other day and was most successful. The scores made by the lady "shots" were remarkably good, twenty-one out of a possible twenty-five being made by one member.

Most people believe that the edible frog is the only eatable batrachian in Europe; and that we have not developed the taste for those creatures for the simple reason that they are rare in this country, being confined to certain localities in the eastern counties. This is, however (we are informed by a correspondent), not the case. The common frog—*Rana temporaria*—is eaten on the Continent in much greater numbers than *Rana esculata*; it is just as good and easier to catch, as well as more abundant. Something might be done in recommending this creature as food; it is common enough not to want preserving. The two frogs are so much alike that it needs a careful examination to distinguish them. The true edible frog of which there are always specimens in the Zoological Gardens, may be known by the fact that the male has a pair of vocal sacs, which considerably increase the loudness of his croaking during the breeding season.

As an example of the embarrassments that arise from time to time in undergrouud London for lack of the Paris system of subways, it is worth noting that the City medical officer is at this moment at his wits' end to know how to deal with a serious case of defective drains close to Allhallows Church, Lombard-street. The ground has been opened for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the mischief and remedying the defects in the interests of the health of the neighbourhood; but the work has been arrested by the discovery that massive iron mains have been laid over the drains both by the gas and the water companies, thereby rendering access to them impossible. The sanitary inspector has no power to remove these mains, nor would it, probably, be easy to do so without plunging the neighbourhood into darkness at night and temporarily cutting off the supply of water. Here for the present the matter rests.

A Berlin paper states that the Czar does not like having his photograph taken, especially when he has to stand alone in front of the camera, or is subjected to the process unexpectedly or suddenly. A Danish photographer found this out two weeks ago. He had taken up his position on the road which leads from the castle to the station near the Fernbane Hotel, in order when the Czar took his usual morning walk to the station to catch him, and to force him in a sense to give him a sitting. The Czar came, as luck would have it, quite alone, when suddenly to his left he heard the ominous click-click of the instrument. He immediately turned sharply round, as if the shadow of a danger had crossed his path, and saw ten paces off the black camera, which, being dazzled by the sun, he evidently did not at once recognise. The Czar's face was whiter than an apron; the stick which shortly before he had been carelessly waving in the air fell from his grasp, and he trembled like a frightened fawn in face of a sudden fright. But then, as if by a sudden determination of will, he collected himself, and as the photographer came forth from behind his box with a humble request, he gave him a look which made the young man tremble, and the words died on his lips. "Jamais," hissed the Czar between his teeth, picked up his stick, and hurried back to the castle, a group of children, running to meet him. In their midst he most likely soon regained his composure. The photographer returned by the next train to Copenhagen. He was very near fainting, the poor fellow, and, for half an hour nearly lost the power of speech, such an impression had the Czar's enraged looks and his imperious "Jamais" made upon him.

Professor Bruylants, of the University of Louvain, is credited with a curious little experiment. He writes a word with a pencil on a sheet of paper resting on several other sheets, from which he draws one bearing no trace of the pencil marks. On exposing it for a few minutes, however, over a heated capsule containing iodine, the paper is seen to grow yellowish, and the letters of the word stand out of a violet-brown colour. On moistening the paper the letters appear as violet on a blue ground. M. Leconte, who gives an account of this experiment, says that it will also reveal the words effaced from paper by a correspondent.

A new and interesting mechanical devise for duplicating handwriting of any sort was recently exhibited by the Davis Level and Tool Co., Springfield, Mass. Its principle, in brief, is like that of a sewing machine and stylographic pen combined. A needle rapidly projected from the pen-point punctures the paper, making several copies at once. The number of copies depends upon the distance which the needle is allowed to project. It is said that the sixty-fouth of an inch would give four or five copies, an eighth of an inch about thirty.

The trials of the yacht Strela, built by the Chantiers de la Loire for the Russian Admiralty, and for the use of the Grand Duke Alexis, General Admiral and Chief of the Imperial Navy, took place on the September 3, a mean speed of 17·89 knots being attained with 264 revolutions. The yacht is for special service, being intended to bring Peterhof, the Grand Duke's summer residence, within easy reach of the stations of the Russian Baltic Squadron. It is said that English and German firms refused to make proposals for the building of the yacht, judging the realisation or the requirements to be impossible. The draught was not to exceed 6ft, which, it is said, has not been reached. The length of the yacht is 183 ft. 8 in., her beam 22 ft. 2 in., her depth 9 ft. 10 in., and her engines (Belville) of 1,400 horse-power. Notwithstanding the extremely restricted space, a convenient arrangement has been made forward for the crew of 55 men. The officers' quarters are also forward of the engines and boilers. The apartments of the Grand Duke aft are of a simple and elegant character, and are thoroughly comfortable. Vibration is imperceptible.

Few people are aware of the origin of the magic word "cocktail," the mere utterance, says the American correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*, of which is sufficient to bring a look of happiness to the features of any well-conditioned American citizen. The word comes from Mexico, where pulque, a kind of liquor obtained from the cactus, is the national tipple. The Aztec word for pulque is pronounced "octel," and the American Army which, under General Scott, invaded Mexico some fifty years ago, corrupted the word into "cocktail," and carried it back to the United States. There is a tradition in Mexico that pulque was first discovered by one of Montezuma's nobles, who sent it to the Emperor by the hand of his daughter, "Octel." The monarch tasted the liquor then looked at the maiden, smiled, and thereupon gulped it down. It not only tickled his palate, but touched his heart, and it is reported that he married the girl. From that day to this the Mexicans have kept themselves well-supplied with pulque, and when drinking together invariably look and smile at one another before swallowing. Yankees have adopted a similar custom when imbibing their whisky, and frequently, when desirous of inviting a friend to take a drink, ask him to take "a smile."

The President of the French Republic, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine, has just awarded a silver medal to William R. Parr, son of the English chaplain at Boulogne, in recognition of his very praiseworthy attempt at rescuing, in December last, a French boy who had gone through the ice on the river Liane. The boy, alone with some companions, playing truant from school, had been sliding on the frozen river and was struggling in the water, when young Parr, a lad of of fifteen years of age, happening to be passing on the bank, went to save him. He got hold of the boy, and was in the act of bringing him ashore when the ice broke under them and caused the unfortunate little fellow to be carried away by the current beneath the surface, William Parr narrowly escaping the same fate.

It is clear, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that immeasurably superior results have been obtained with the new explosive, and there is every inducement to give this smokeless and almost noiseless compound a most exhaustive trial. We should like, however, before implicitly trusting it, to know a great deal more of its behaviour under adverse conditions, such as those of extreme changes of temperature. It is too nearly approaching to the high explosive class to please us. It consists of nitro-glycerine—the base of dynamite—with collodion cotton dissolved in it until the solution is saturated. Then ordinary gun-cotton is disolved in this mixture, and a little camphorine—camphor with carbon added—is combined with it to give the necessary stability, and reduced the detonating properties. The mass is then compressed under enormous pressure into hard and flexible pencils, or cords, giving it the name by which it is known. Its properties are greatly modified and injured by extreme heat, and it is reasonable to suppose that, like dynamite, the effects of freezing it might be most disastrous to manipulators of the explosive. Considerable prejudice has been excited against its introduction into the army for small-arm cartridges, as experiments have proved that, under these circumstances, it is treacherous and uncertain in its action. And, if detonated, it has of course the same shattering propensities that it shares in common with all preparation of nitro-glycerine or gun-cotton. Apart, however, from the halo of uncertainty, which we cannot but believe still surrounds cordite as an almost untried explosive, we admit that it has most valuable properties, and that it appears to meet the requirements of our artillerists for a powder that creates the minimum of noise and smoke.

M. D' Arsonval has recently succeeded in stimulating muscles by means of light. A freshly prepared frog's muscle was suddenly illuminated by the light of an arc lamp deprived of its heat rays by traversing a lens of a solution of alum. The muscle showed a sligh tremor, and when the investigator further mounted it on a skin diaphragm stretched over a funnel the tremors accompanying each impingement of the light emitted a sound which could be heard in the funnel.

The last of the Cathcart case has not been heard yet. The inquiry, extending as it did over seventeen days, piled up a mountain of costs, and now that Mrs. Cathcart has been found to be of sound mind, she is proving her capacity for managing her own affairs by resisting all attempts to allow her estate to satisfy the costs. Mr. Cathcart's solicitors have applied in chambers for directions as to taxation and payment of costs, and Mrs. Cathcart's lawyers have replied by requesting that her husband shall settle the bill. In this state of things the matter has been referred to the lunacy judges, and will come on the first day for lunacy business after the vacation.

The new religion of the "Kreutzer Sonata" has, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard*, now taken root at Vushni Volatchuk, under the auspices of a sect called the Perhovtsi. The originator was a wealthy nobleman, and all the devotees up to the present are men and women of the higher sort of intelligence. The estate of the founder is worked by himself and his disciples, living the life of the ordinary peasantry, whose dress and habits they have adopted. When there is not enough work to do on their own lands they hire themselves out as labourers, or work for nothing among their neighbours, trying to inculcate their new doctrine. The theory of their faith is that the present state of the human race is so irretrievably corrupt that it is beyond all remedy, and that the best thing which can happen to mankind is to die out. Consequently they forbid marriage, or any form of union between the sexes, their principal occupation when the daily task is over being the exposition of the Gospels after "Tolstoi." As there is very little danger of the sect spreading, and as they are comparatively harmless, the authorities have not, up to the present, interfered with them.

MEDICAL MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The short series of notes, which appeared in the *Lancet* last year, on the curative effects of music on some diseases, especially nervous disorders, has borne noble fruit in the establishment of "the Guild, of St. Cecilia" in London, through the unwearied exertions of my friend, Canon Harford. You must be already aware, Sir, of the very interesting experiments now being tried in England of putting the Divine art to practical tests, only next best in the order of its usefulness after its sacred uses in the cause of religion, *viz.*, in alleviating human suffering and pain and giving relief and solace to the sick and the dying. It was only the other day that I noticed in the *Athenæum* the success of the experiments carried on by the Guild of St. Cecilia, at the Westminster Palace Hotel; and by the mail just in, I have received from Canon Harford some details of the marvellous effects of soft music on patients suffering in the London Temperance Hospital. I subjoin a few details here below, and hope the great importance of the subject will be deemed sufficient justification for taking up some space in your valuable columns. I shall first quote from the *Athenæum* of the 19th September.

"At the invitation of Canon Harford a number of musicians and journalists met together at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Monday for the purpose of listening to an experimental concert by members of the recently-formed Guild of St. Cecilia. The object of this society is to organise a system, whereby the sounds of vocal and instrumental music shall be conveyed by telephone from a central concert room to the bedside of invalids lying in the wards of our chief metropolitan hospitals. One idea is to choose each piece so as to suit the mental and physical condition of the particular sufferer, and the repertory of the Guild is being classified accordingly. Thus, the first two pieces on Monday's programme "Hear my Prayer" and "Comfort O Lord!" are intended to be sung only to the dying; others were bright to cheer the low-spirited; and others again were clearly meant to lull the patient to sleep. In order to suggest the telephone effect the performance took place in an adjoining room shut off by closed doors, the voices employed being a soprano, contralto, and baritone supported by a pianette, a violin, and a harp. So far as it went the experiment was quite successful, and any appeal for funds that may be made on behalf of the Guild deserves to meet with a liberal response.

Some of the details supplied to me by Canon Harford of the result of the experiments conducted in the Temperance Hospital are as follows:—The expressions being taken from the lips of the patients through the doctors and nurses in attendance.

FEMALE MEDICAL WARD (c).

Sp——s: "Something heavenly: difficult to keep awake: could have gone to sleep."

H——l: "Liked it too well to be sleepy."

K——s: "Made you feel inclined to sleep."

Mth——n (Suffering from typhoid.) The doctor saw her sleeping soundly. "When awaking somewhile after," says he, "I said to her we send you to sleep again and she did'nt appear to like being told she would go to sleep without being told."

R——dg: "Enjoyed it, so didn't want to go to sleep; wanted to listen."

H——d: "Made her feel sleepy."

W——nd: "Made her feel better but sleepy, liked the music."

Fl——d: "Very nice. Made her feel rather sleepy."

H——rs and K——ny: "Made them feel sleepy."

G——s: "Would have gone to sleep; only wanted to hear it all; has a soothing effect."

K——p: "Was dosing when I went to her; the music made her feel drowsy."

Y——m: "Very soothing; made her sleepy."

M——r: "Very nice. It made you forget you are ill, and fancy you are getting better."

P——s: "Made her feel drowsy and almost cry, the music was so sweet and lovely."

H——s (stan ding with two others): "We should all have liked to be played off to sleep by such music."

FEMALE SURGICAL WARD (B).

B——r—Fast asleep. She had undergone an operation and suffered much pain.

A——e R——e a child, apparently about 8 years old. The nurse, who watched her, said she had been dosing, and was just asleep when the horn woke her.

H——n (aged), Liked it very much. Made her feel as she hoped she would be some day with the Lord.

J——s: "Enjoyed it, but can never sleep when there is any music."

K——y: "Very nice; quite enjoyed it; made her feel rather sad."

H——y: "Felt sleepy; felt as if she were going to cry."

MEDICAL WARD.

R——n: "Had gone to sleep whilst sitting at the table; didn't hear much of the music."

M——r: "Had gone to sleep whilst sitting at the table; felt very sleepy.

R——r: "Liked it too well to go to sleep. (*N.B.*—This patient on a former occasion disliked the allegro music while suffering from a bad head-ache.)

H——a: "Felt as if she would go off to sleep."

R——k: Made her feel very sleepy."

The head-nurse told the lady who sang soprano that several others had been asleep, but were aroused by the loud horn which sounded when the music left off.

Dr. W. J. Collins, M. D., M. S., writes to Canon Harford:—

"I was glad to have another and longer opportunity of listening to the music which your Guild played at the London Temperance Hospital last Thursday.

"It appeared to me that such music by affording what I might term a mental alterative by the languid distraction of the attention from pain and sickness to its own soothing tenor would be a valuable adjunct to the associations which make for repair and health.

"To awake to such music from chloroform narcosis after operation would, I conceive, be a luxury. You will not expect me to deal in superlative expressions or expect too much from what at least must be regarded as but contributory therapeutics. But while thanking you for the pleasure you have given I must compliment you upon the felicity of your project and upon the charming manner in which it has been put into execution."

In conclusion allow me to add what I have already communicated to the Rev. Canon in reply to his kind enquiries that music in its medical aspect is not unknown in India. I remember the time when in the days of our childhood our fathers called in priests to lull us to sleep by reciting in a sing-song style some slow monotonous chants taken from old prayers and mantras; and whether it was by the singing, though low tones, of the chants or by the mesmeric passes of the hand, which accompanied the singing, the effect was pretty certain, *viz.*, to send us quietly to sleep when laid up with fever and restlessness and even when opiates and narcotics would sometimes fail. But besides these low monotonous chants the system of Indian music abounds in soft and sweet melodies, which are specially composed with due regard to the production of a soothing effect on the minds of the listeners. Native music is particularly soft and the recurrence of plaintive notes in many of the melodies is so arranged as to suit special times of the day and stated occasions in the night. What are called the midnight and morning airs, which are all systematically arranged and classified, especially belong to that soft and soothing class of music which the Guild of St. Cecila seeks to utilise for the relief, solace, and even cure in some cases of suffering humanity,—Yours, &c.,

October 26. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Pekin, with the English mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive here on Sunday at 6 p.m. The Pekin communicated with the Coromandel for Calcutta and the Ballaarat for Australia, and brings the following passengers:—

From London.—Mr. Knowles, Mr. W. Moir, Mr. and Mrs. Plumley, Mrs. Beddy and two children, Mrs. E. Turner and family, Mr. Hansom and family, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Wilkins and infant, Mr. B. G. Hebditch, Mr. Roome, Mr. Jagannadham.

From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Oliver, Mr. C. C. Hicks, Mr. A. Cadell, Major Parke, Mr. C. B. Mac-Toor, Mr. Stirtz, Mr. Masters, Mr. Leonard, Mr. H. Schurr, Mr. Oliver, Mr. A. G. Cumming, Mr. W. E. Parry, Mr. Montague Hill, Mr. G. Bridge, Surg.-Major R A K Holmes, Mr. Scott, Mr. J. J. Henderson, Surg.-Major Baker, Mr. John Sinclair, Dr. A. Adams, Mr. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill, Mr. Betham, Mr. McNee, Mr. A. Shannon, Col. M. W. E. Gosset, C.B., Mrs. Henderson.

From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClelland, two Misses McClelland, Mr. Lang, Mr. Silbiger.

From Naples.—Mrs. Sparenborg, Mr. T. G. Young, Hon. F. L. Latham, Miss Latham.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held at the Municipal Offices, on Monday afternoon, when the President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair. There were also present:—Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Bharbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, S. A. Nathan, H. M. Phipson, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Vatjiwandas, Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and J. P. Watson.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The consideration of Mr. Wacha's recommendations on the motion of Mr. E. B. Carroll, seconded by Dr. Banks, to record the admiistration report was further considered. The discussion was adjourned last Thursday at the point as to whether Mr. Carroll could accept the recommendations of Mr. Wacha as a rider to his motion.

Col. Merewether pointed out that the recommendations as put forward by Mr. Wacha amounted to an order to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee and he was not quite sure the Corporation was in a position to do so. There was, no doubt, a great deal in the recommendations put forward by Mr. Wacha, deserving of consideration, but at the same time, he (Col. Merewether) thought the Corporation should put the recommendation in an another way. He suggested that instead of the words "with a request to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee that they will attend to, and carry out, the following recommendations" it should run as follows:—"With a request to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to consider the following recommendations and to take such action upon them as may appear to be desirable." The recommendations are as follows:—

(1.) That a statement showing the *net* revenue and expenditure of the Municipality be appended to the annual report in future, embracing (*i*) the results of the outgoings and receipts for the year under report; and (*ii*) of the two years immediately preceding. (2.) That all interest on balances of loans unutilised, but either deposited with the Bank or invested in Government securities, should be credited to the loan accounts, to which it may respectively appertain, and that similarly all profits realised on investments held against loans, be credited to the loans accounts to which they properly belong. (3.) That in the Financial Statement of Revenue, arrears of consolidated rates and wheel-tax on account of past years, be shown separately from the collections under those heads for the year under report. (4.) That the estimates of workshops receipts and expenditure be omitted from the annual budget; but that the net gain or loss on the operations of the workshops be shown in the statement of revenue and expenditure separately; and that, meanwhile, explanation be asked, and obtained from the Superintendent of the Workshops, for the information of the Corporation, with regard to the loss of Rs. 4,072-7-2, referred to in the auditors' report (para. 115). (5.) That having regard to the injurious practice of carrying over lapsed grants from year to year, in cases where there is no immediate reason to resuscitate such grants and to the remarks thereon by the auditors (paras. 155 and 156) due care be taken at the time of the preparation of the annual budget, that the expenditure side be not thus needlessly exaggerated; and that as recommended by the auditors, grants should not be renewed for more than one year following that on which it was made (para. 155). (6.) That discretional contingencies should not be of a character which would ordinarily be covered by a budget or supplementary grant or budget transfer sanctioned by the Corporation; and that, meanwhile, explanation should be obtained as to the following items referred to in the auditors' report under the head of discretional contingencies:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
N. M. Petit	300	0	0
Purshotum Shricrishna	37	0	0
Municipal Solicitors	301	0	9
Do.	230	7	6
Municipal Workshops	161	6	6
Victoria Gardens	215	4	9
Do.	501	7	0
Do.	1,105	0	11

(7.) That the auditors should be asked to report to the Standing Committee all arrears which may remain unpaid for private work done at the Municipal Workshops for more than three months; also all discretional contingencies paid from Municipal funds regularly during each quarter. (8.) That provision be made in the annual budget for depreciation of Municipal property immoveable and moveable; and that the amount so set apart be carried to the credit of an account to be called depreciation of Municipal property. (9.) That a statement of all law charges paid out of Municipal funds be appended to the annual report. (10.) That all unhealthy competition with regard to the annual sale of stalls in the different Municipal markets should be discouraged, entailing, as they indirectly do, an additional burden of taxation on consumers. (11.) That the statements of loans appended to the Chief Accountant's annual report should give the d

to give a special paragraph stating year by year that the percentages of mortality were unreliable. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Kapadia considered that Mr. Wacha was at fault in many of his recommendations, and he would support the original motion. Referring to paragraph 2, Mr. Kapadia said the interest realized on investment loan balances, as also the profit on the investments of such balances, must be credited to revenue, as the interest and the sinking fund on the loans were paid out of current revenue. If such sums were not credited to the revenue more funds would have to be raised by extra taxation. Moreover, if such sums were credited to loans, as proposed, it would give the Engineer power to spend more money on loan works, and certainly that would not be to the interests of the ratepayers. With regard to paragraph 8 of the amendment, he pointed out that the Municipality was not a mercantile body, having to divide profits amongst shareholders. That fact did away with the necessity of such a recommendation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said, with reference to the remarks that had fallen from Mr. Carroll, and Dr. Banks, that the Corporation did not support the public gardens of Bombay as they should, that he begged to differ from those gentlemen, for having regard to the various demands on the purse of the Corporation, he thought that the grant of Rs. 1,05,000 for the expenditure on the gardens was enough,and more than enough, for the present expenditure on the gardens. In connection with the Victoria Gardens, there was one point in the administration report that was very gratifying, viz., that the Albert Museum, which had hitherto only been visited by sight-seers, was now utilised by students of different colleges for the study of mineralogy and other scientific persuits. As to Mr. Wacha's amendment, he felt that it would tend to throw light on most important questions of finance, but he had some diffidence in voting for it inasmuch as several of the statements which it asked for were already furnished in the proceeding of the Standing Committee, in the Administration Report, and in the budgets annually considered by the Corporation.

Dr. Banks observed that Dr. Cowasjee seemed to have lost sight of the fact that a great part of the money granted for the gardens had been used for acquiring land which, to his knowledge was at the present moment a howling wilderness. He did not think they had anything to congralute themselves on.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik considered that Mr. Wacha had done good service in bringing to the attention of the Corporation the various points which really required the attention of the Corporation. It had been the usual custom merely to record the annual report, but on the present occasion certain irregularities had been pointed out, both in the report and in the review, in order that some effective steps might be taken in regard to them. What he asked was the use of a Municipal officer bringing certain irregularities to the notice of the Standing Committee, and what was the use of the Standing Committee calling attention to those irregularities, if when the annual report in which those irregularities were noticed was considered by the Corporation they did not take some effective action with respect to them. If those things were to be ignored they would go on year after year, and there would be no encouragement to anybody to call attention to them.

Dr. Viegas considered that as had been suggested by a local paper, the report should contain a summary of the lawsuits entered into during the year, and the results of the same. If that were done, he believed, it would be a check to the Executive and the Standing Committee not to enter into doubtful litigation. Referring to Dr. Blaney's remarks on the mortality returns, he said, the Corporation were distinctly responsible for some of the deaths which were attributed by the Health Officer to want of drainage, impure water, and so forth, and it was their bounden duty to take measures to prevent deaths from such causes.

Mr. Carroll, in reply, said he thought it would have been much better if Mr. Wacha had carefully gone through the whole of his proposals and weeded out those which were already met by existing procedure. The proposals he had made need not necessarily be attached to the motion for recording the Administration Report, but could have been brought forward at any future meeting. In that sense the amendment was ill-timed. As to the first paragraph of the amendment, its meaning was not all clear; paragraph 2 was altogether a wrong one; as to 3 and 4 he was not prepared to admit that it was the best possible way of dealing with the workshops' accounts, for Mr. Acworth had some sound reasons to have the accounts presented in the existing form; as to 5, he objected to the use of the words "injurious practice" as it was absolutely necessary that certain lapse grants should from year to year be brought forward; the proposal contained in paragraph 6 was hardly a fair one and, like 5, had not been properly considered by Mr. Wacha; 7, 8, and 9 he passed without remark; with regard to 10 he agreed with the remarks already made by other speakers, that the word "unhealthy" was misapplied; 11 and 12 were fully reported upon in the progress reports, presented to the Standing Committee; as to 13 he did not wish to say anything; while as to 14, the last item, he had only to say that were they to include the whole of the reports referred to they would add enormously to the already too bulky volume presented to the Corporation.

The President then put the amendment, which was carried by 18 votes to 5, and on being put as a substantive motion was carried, there being only one dissentient.

THE NEW LEPER ASYLUM.

The Corporation next considered Government letter, dated 23rd September, 1891, to the President, stating that the Committee appointed to report on the question of a site for the Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit Home for Lepers, recommended that the home should be built at Matunga, near the present leper home. Also stating that that proposal had been consented to by H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale and by Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit. If the project be carried to completion, the Government would provide the land; and requesting the Corporation to inform Government in regard to the equipment of the home, management of and repairs to the building, food, clothing, medical treatment, medicines and comforts for the inmates, and maintenance of the hospital generally.

Dr. Blaney moved that a committee, consisting of Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Mr. D. E. Wacha be formed to consider the letter and report thereon.

Mr. Shroff seconded the motion, which was ultimately carried with the addition of the following names:—Dr. Blaney, Brigade-Surgeon Banks, Dr. Balchundra Krishna, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Dr. Blaney was appointed chairman.

THE LOSS ON INVESTMENT OF LOANS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, moved in accordance with notice of motion: "(1.) That a Committee (to be named by the Corporation) be appointed to enquire into, and report on, the net gain or loss that may have resulted to the Municipality in connection with the several loans raised and invested between the years 1880-81 and 1890-91; and that such committee be empowered to call for all papers, correspondence, and accounts bearing on the subject. (2.) That, inasmuch as the weekly progressive statement of Municipal receipts and disbursements laid before the Standing Committee forms a regular part of the proceedings of that body, the Corporation desires that it be printed and circulated for the information of the Councillors along with the said proceedings."

Dr. Weir, having expressed his readiness to furnish the information, the motion was carried, but no committee appointed.

There was no other business of interest.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the steam-ship Annie Barrow, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

It is a curious sign of the times that during the last days of the young Archduchess Alexandra Georgievna, whose funeral took place recently at St. Petersburg, those around her should, as a last resort, have invoked, in a very heathenish manner, the aid of one of the Russian saints, Father John, the holy man of Cronstadt, had been praying in vain at the bedside of the sufferer; the clergy throughout the length and breadth of Holy Russia had held mass for her recovery; but death was rapidly approaching. Then a message was despatched to Moscow that the sacred image of the Virgin of Iversky should be brought to the sick-room at Jlinskoe. The order was immediately obeyed, and the icon went forth on its carriage drawn by four horses, only to arrive while the eyes of the youngest of the Russian Grand-duchesses were closing in death. The late Grand-duchess Alexandra, by the way,(says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) was the first Orthodox Greek Princess marrying a Russian Grand Duke since the time of Ivan III., who reigned at the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. Empress Sophie was an energetic woman, who used her whole influence to bring about the end of the feudal system, and through whose endeavours the foundation was laid of the three Kremlin Cathedrals.

ST. JOSEPH'S LEPER ASYLUM, MANGALORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have from time to time made kindly reference to the Leper Asylum under my care, and I may conclude that most of your readers are, therefore, acquainted with its existence and aim. Since my taking over the medical charge of the institution in June, 1890, the number of lepers, who have applied for admission has been at all times in excess of the accommodation. In the early part of this year I erected another house, which was immediately filled, and the number of inmates in the asylum has now reached 41. The frequent applications for admission, the crowded state of the present three houses, and the enerally unsatisf actory condition of the surro undings, (permitting neither of proper supervision nor necessary segregation) have determined me to change the locality and build an Asylum upon a neighbouring hill. The plans I have drawn out for this will, merely, consist of several plain buildings, surrounded by a wall, and in them I have attended solely to the sanitary questions without striving for any unnecessary architectural display. For the erection of these buildings I now appeal to the generosity of your readers, to those to whom the hopeless and helpless condition of the leper is ever crying, to those who know of my work and its results. Since the issue of my report last February the enquiries concerning the success of the Matte's treatment of leprosy have been frequent and widespread. The visitors to the asylum, amongst whom have been many of the officials, have without exception testified to the undoubted amelioration in the health of the inmates, whilst urging upon me the necessity of securing another and healthier site. With regard to this latter question I may state that the present leper sheds adjoin the public road, on the opposite side of which is the Hindoo burning ground, whilst the other side of the asylum borders on a large cemetery. The position is low and unhealthy, and being so open to the road, I am unable to exercise the necessary control over the lepers and their friends, who occasionally introduce toddy, arrack, &c., into the asylum, thus counteracting the effects of the medicines administered. The distance of the asylum from my dispensary renders constant supervision on my part impossible, and though I have engaged lately at added expense an experienced hospital assistant, the thorough carrying out of the treatment requires my daily personal attendance. For this purpose I am on the point of moving my dispensary to a site, bordering on that selected for the asylum with the permission of his Lordship the Bishop, and I shall commence the erection of the leper-houses and wall immediately my funds in hand permit of it. It is not much that I ask for, the cost of land, erection of houses, and a high boundary wall, it is estimated, will amount to Rs. 10,000. Of this I have in hand Rs. 3,000; partly from the profits of the poor dispensary, and partly raised by private subscription. Of the latter Rs. 100 have been contributed by Sir Frederick and Lady Roberts, Rs. 72 have been collected by Mrs. Major King, of Mhow, and Rs. 165 by Lady Hudson and Miss Vansittart, of Mussorie, whilst the main body of the subscriptions, are due to the initiative of Mr. E. B. Palmer of Maugalore, who has made an appeal in the town which has been generally responded to by all classes of the community Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. It must, however, be evi dent to all that if I am to carry out my intentions, I must appeal to a larger public than that of Mangalore for help in the initial expenses. I have already trespassed too much upon your columns and will only add that the smallest donation even of a few annas in stamps, will be gratefully acknow ledged.
—Yours, &c.,
AUG. MULLER, S. J.

THE PERSIAN "CERCLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph in a Guzerati paper, which has been copied by your daily contemporary, and on which a short editorial has been based, is not only incomplete but misleading, and I feel bound as a member present to give a full and veracious account of Saturday's proceedings. Mr. J. J. Mody was chairman, and it will perhaps be news to many, to your contemporary among them, that the chair had been privately offered by the secretary to the representative of that same "bumptious element," which he exhorts the secretary to weed out of the Society. It is needless to say that the gentleman so honoured expressed his unwillingness to take it, in consideration of the difference of his views from those of the managing committee on the important subject of conducting the proceedings in Persian and Persian alone. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read Mr. M. D. Cama rose to ask why the name of the joint secretary, Mr. Rustam M. Aga, had been struck off from the list of officers of the Society, without the sanction of the Society. The chairman would not allow that gentleman to proceed, or allow the Society to canvass that subject at all, but summarily asked Mr. Cama to sit down. This was, I think, a very arbitrary and irregular proceeding. Moulvi Hisam-ud-din then delivered a lecture in Persian, and Mr. Dadachanji asked to be allowed to supplement the same with remarks of his own, in Persian. He then began to read extracts from the "Dissertation" on Oriental Languages, prefixed to Richardson's Dictionary. This gentleman having taxed the patience of members at a very late hour with some irrelevant stuff on the origin of European Romance, Mr. Hodivala rose to a point of order, and called the chairman's attention to the fact of the speaker having gone astray of his subject, inasmuch as the passages had nothing to do with the subject of the lecture. Here another member interrupted Mr. Hodivala and questioned his right to speak in English. Mr. Hodivala rejoined by stating that he knew of no bye-law forbidding members from speaking in English, and that if the managing committee had framed any such bye-law, it was not binding u on members, as long as it remained unsanctioned by the Society, according to Rule 27 of its Constitution. The chairman then rising in some wrath, laid down the extraordinary doctrine that he, the chairman, alone had a right to point out the irrelevancy of a speaker, or rise to a point of order, and challenged Mr. Hodivala to take the chair, and ended by telling him to sit down. The "scene" over which the *Times of India* writes is so inexplicably jubilant then followed, but it is not true to say that the members left at once. Mr. Dadachanji continued to read his extracts, but profiting by the "scene," brought his exhaustless budget of antiquated and meaningless arguments to a speedy close.—Yours, &c.,
IRAN.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb reported to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate that on Saturday last, at Colaba, when he went to serve a summons, issued from this Court, on the Right Reverend Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, the Bishop accepted service, but refused to sign the original of the summons, as the usual practice was, remarking that, if a signature was absolutely necessary, he would instruct his solicitor to attach it to the document. His Worship said that as long as service was effected, it was not absolutely necessary to obtain the signature, but the Inspector might mention the matter at the hearing of the case.

The case referred to is that in which the Bishop and the Reverend Gabriel Francisco D'Silva, Vicar de Vara of Thana, are summoned to appear on the 4th prox. to answer a charge of defamation brought against them by Messrs. J. M. De Monte and C. D. Nunes, parishioners of Dadur. Yesterday, Mr. Morojee Kassinath, on behalf of the complaints, applied to Mr. Slater for a summons, on a charge of defamation, against the Reverend A. Calejo, Secretary to the Bishop, and alleged attestator of the Bishop's pastoral letter of the 16th July last; against the Reverend I. H. Henriques, Vicar of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao, at Dadur, and the alleged publisher of subsequent letters of confirmation regarding the pastoral letter; and against Messrs. S. A. De Sa and L. Mascarenhas, proprietor and editor, respectively, of the Portuguese newspaper, called the *Anglo-Lusitano*, in which the pastoral letter was published.

The Magistrate, on a perusal of portions of the information which Mr. Morojee produced, remarked that it was very prolix and contained "a lot of gas," and he advised the pleader to cut it down, noting the salient points which connected the secretary and the priest of the Church with the libel. His Worship thought that the nature of the defamation complained of against the editor and proprietor of the newspaper was entirely of a different character, and could not be mixed up with the defamation by the Bishop and the Vicar.

Mr. Morojee, agreeing with what had fallen from the Magistrate, undertook to hand in another information on a future occasion.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

H. E. THE VICEROY IN KASHMIR.

H. E. THE VICEROY, at the state banquet given in his honour, responding to the toast of his health, said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank your Highness cordially for the kind manner in which, by your Highness's instructions, Colonel Prideaux has proposed my health. The visit which I am paying to it is a realisation of the wish which I have cherished for a long time. There is, I suppose, no part of the British Empire which any Englishman arriving in India is more anxious to see than that of which your Highness is the Ruler. Its marvellous beauties have from the time when European visitors first found their way into this Valley been celebrated by the traveller and the poet, and even on my way here I have seen enough to convince me that the expectations which I have formed are not likely to be disappointed. (Applause.) Having now had some experience of the scenery of India, as well as of that of the North American Continent, I will venture to say that the Jhelum Valley need not fear comparison in point of beauty with any other part of the world. (Applause.) I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the arrangements which were made for our journey both by land and water. Nature provided the scenery, but we should not have enjoyed it as we did but for the excellence of the new road along the Valley—a thoroughfare to which Colonel Prideaux has just referred—and the importance and convenience of which can hardly be overestimated. Even the Kashmir State has to wait for a few years before it is connected by a railway with British India, the existing cart road supplies an admirable channel of communication, which I have no doubt is especially appreciated by those who in former years were condemned to travel by the old road. (Applause.) But your Highness, anxious as I was to visit your State, it was certainly not merely with the object of seeing its great natural beauties that I undertook my present tour. If I had been coming here merely as a tourist, I should have regarded my visit with much less interest than that which I feel in it at the present moment. It is not necessary for me to remind your Highness that almost from the time of my arrival in India the affairs of Kashmir have constantly engaged my thoughts. The principal cause of my anxiety not to postpone my visit to you was the desire which I felt to make your Highness's personal acquaintance, a desire which, I am glad to think, was reciprocated by you, and to effect a full and frank interchange of ideas with you upon matters of interest to us both. I was also anxious to meet again your Highness's brothers, the Raja Amar Singh, President of the Council, and Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, and to hear from them something of the work upon which the State Council has recently been engaged. That work has been of an exceptionally important character. The reports of the Council claim for it—and I am glad to say claim for it not without reason—that it has during the last few months initiated several very substantial improvements in the administration of the State. I say "initiated," because the real difficulties of reformation begin when reforms which have been elaborated on paper come to be submitted to the test of practical application. I believe, however, that the council has made a good and courageous beginning. (Applause.) The preliminary work of revenue settlement has, I am glad to learn, made good progress; and the whole question of revenue administration is under consideration. In this branch of administration Raja Amar Singh has, I know, taken a particular interest. (Applause.) At this moment a British official—I refer to Mr. Logan—an official of special experience in financial matters—(applause), whose services we have temporarily placed at the disposal of the Durbar, is engaged in a full inquiry into the finances of the State—an investigation which the Council has done well to court, and which it has, I am happy to say, facilitated to the best of its powers. The results of this inquiry will, I hope, be laid before me shortly. I trust that amongst those results will be the introduction of a sound system of audit and account which, I need not say, is the very backbone and essence of good administration, whether in a Native State or in an Indian province. (Applause.) In the Judicial Department presided over by Pundit Bagh Ram, several changes likely to produce useful improvements, if they are properly carried into effect, have, I am told, been approved by the Council. Last, but not least, the administration of the army has been vigorously taken in hand by Raja Ram Singh—(applause)—who holds a commission in the British Army upon which I beg to congratulate him and which has, I rejoice to know, been greatly assisted by Colonel Neville Chamberlain—(loud applause)—an officer who at the special request of the council, I placed at its disposal nearly two years ago. (Continued applause.) I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that in place of a large and irregularly paid force, indifferently equipped and badly disciplined, the State is in a fair way of obtaining a smaller force much more efficient and much more likely to prove a source of strength to the State and to the Empire. (Applause.) Your Highness will, I am sure, think it only natural that I should desire to satisfy myself upon the spot of the extent of these reforms: that I should wish to learn from the Resident (who, I am glad to know, enjoys the entire confidence of your Highness), from the Council, and from your Highness what has already been done, and what yet remains to be achieved. I have only been a few hours in Srinagar, and we have as yet been able to do little more than commence a discussion of these important subjects; but before I leave the State I shall, I hope, be able to obtain much information, which will enable me to form a clearer opinion with regard to measures which it may be desirable to adopt for the future government of the State. (Applause.) Your Highness may depend upon it that I shall approach the consideration of these questions in which you are so deeply interested with a feeling entirely friendly towards your Highness. (Applause.) I am indeed glad to be able on this interesting occasion to assure your Highness publicly, as I have already done in my private communications, that the Government of India has throughout entertained towards your Highness, and towards the Kashmir State, no sentiments other than those of sincere good-will and sympathy—(loud applause)—coupled with an earnest desire to assist you in surmounting many difficulties and in bearing the heavy load of responsibilities with which you have been confronted. (Continued applause.) I trust that the assurance which I am thus able to give your Highness will dispel once and for ever the mistaken idea that in its dealings with the Kashmir State the Government of India harbours for one moment any ulterior designs upon its rights and privileges. (Applause.) The connection of the Kashmir State with the Government of India has always been of a specially intimate character. The State owes its very existence to the grant made to your Highness's ancestor in 1846, and upon more than one occasion in its subsequent history it has given evidence of its loyal attachments to the Government and Crown. I feel no doubt that the loyalty of the Kashmir State is at the present time entirely above suspicion; and that, just as it came forward at the time of the Muntiny as our staunch ally, so, if an opportunity should again arise, the Kashmir troops, commanded by your Highness's brother, Rajah Ram Singh—(applause)—and particularly that portion of them which have been placed under special discipline for Imperial service, will be again found ready to take their place by the side of ours. (Applause.) I shall be glad if my visit to Kashmir serves to strengthen and to consolidate the amicable relations by which the State has been bound to the Government of the Queen-Empress; and I offer to your Highness and to the State Council my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have received Lady Lansdowne and myself in the State of Kashmir. (Loud and continued applause.)

His Excellency resumed his seat, and subsequently proposed the health of his Highness the Maharajah, which was received with acclamation.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 17th October, 1891.)

DESCRIPTION	1891.	1890.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	32,733	29,747	2,991	..	45,038	..
Parcels,&c.	39,062	24,783	14,279	..	1,41,932	..
Goods						
Other earnings.....	3,256	1,783	1,473	..	24,097	..
Weekly total	75,056	56,313	18,743	..	..	..
Aggregate ..	9,64,136	7,53,069	..	..	2,11,057	..

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

An address was presented to his Excellency the Governor at Sholapur on Friday evening by the Sholapur People's Association. The address was read by Mr. Nagpurkar, one of the joint honorary secretaries of the Association. His Excellency in reply, said:—

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the cordiality of the address which you have been good enough to present to me and for the very handsome box in which it is enclosed and for the sound and excellent advice the address contains. There are some people in India who, perhaps, would not view altogether with equanimity an Association such as yours, having for its object, as yours has, the taking up of any question which is of interest to the people in the District and calling the attention of Government to the same, and if necessary possibly proceeding so far as to force the Government to look into those questions. Now that is not my view. It is always desirable that every shade of opinion should be obtained, as far as is possible, on all questions of public interest, and that the broad light of public opinion should be turned on such matters. Having had some experience at home of the freedom with which popular titles are adopted you won't expect me to run away with the idea that because you take the title of People's Association that I shall, therefore, assume that yours is an Association which represents the unanimous opinion of all the people living in the District to which you belong. As a matter of fact we know that on nine subjects out of ten there are about 45 persons who think one way and 45 the other way out of every 100, while the remaining 10, like Mr. Pickwick, are ready to vote with the stronger side. Though I have no doubt you are entitled to take the designation you have taken of People's Association, I should not assume that you represent the unanimous voice of the people of the District, though I dare say you represent a very fair proportion of the opinion of the District; possibly even a majority. Therefore, I qualify the advice you have tendered me to that extent.

As to the subject of technical education you tell me that the indigenous industries are rapidly disappearing. I think it as well, while I am on this point, if I pointed out to you, as I did the other day at Ahmednagar, that it is extremely difficult for me to reply to an address of this kind in so far as an assertion of that character is made. You assert that indigenous industries are rapidly disappearing. I shall be extremely sorry if that is the case. That is your assertion of what you believe to be a fact. I should want some statistics to prove it before I accepted it as a fact, and before I could make any promise to you as to the setting up of the institute of technical education you desire. Under any circumstances I should have to take into consideration one or two other facts. You state that there is an Industrial School at Pandharpur. If there is a very large demand in the neighbourhood for technical education I should have thought that aspiring youths would have found assistance there. Then again, it is a fact that the Sholapur Municipality is paying for two scholarships at the Technical Institution at Bombay; and if I remember rightly, in the original instance, the Municipality offered five such scholarships and only two were taken up. You see that there are one or two facts which incline one to question whether the broad statement you make, even if absolutely correct, would find a corrective in a zillah technical school. Government has undoubtedly shown, for some time past, a great inclination to encourage technical education, and there is good reason for it. That is a fair indication that we shall be glad to assist in the establishment of local institutes for technical education, from which pupils—advanced pupils—can go on either to the Technical Institution at Bombay or to the Poona College of Science. We shall be very glad to do anything of that kind as far as our funds admit. But there are, as you must know, very heavy demands on Government for expenditure on education, and we are, as a matter of fact, spending large sums on technical education—more than was originaly contemplated both in Poona and in Bombay. Technical education must be centralised to a very considerable extent, and our idea is that boys should be sent from outstations to Poona or Bombay to the technical institutions there, than that there should be an elaborate system of technical education in every locality. A zilla school such as you ask for could not but be a small affair, for it would be impossible for Government to spend large sums upon such schools. And as a matter of fact we are spending money more liberally, in proportion to population, and in proportion to education, in Sholapur than we are in Bijapur both as regards primary and as regards higher education, and we are about to grant funds for one or two new primary school-rooms here. I wish to point out these things in order that you may not run away with the idea that I wish to discourage technical eduction. One has to look to ways and means. Having spent large sums on technical education at head-quarters we are entitled to expect rather that pupils should go there than that we should have to find additional funds for the Districts. In any case we must endeavour to treat all Districts impartially. If you think that something can be done locally towards this end, and that the assistance of Government would ensure success, and if you think that the indigenous industries are dying out and believe that there is a really great demand for such education in Sholapur, put those facts down on paper, with statistics, and send it through the ordinary channel. Government will then have the chance of knowing both sides of the matter, and will be able to come to a proper conclusion as to what should be done.

You then go on in your address to ask for trial by jury. On this subject I shall not detain you long, as only recently it formed the subject of enquiry by this Government in response to the orders of the Government of India. Our report has gone in, and as this is a confidential matter I am not in a position to give you the opinion of Government on this subject. But I am bound to say that, being a close reader of the press of this Presidency both Native and English, I cannot say that at this moment I notice any very great demand by the public through the press for an extension of the jury system. Of late, indeed, I fancy I have seen indications of an impression that the jury system is not so well-suited to India as it is to European countries. That is the impression which has been forced on my mind by reading the native newspapers, and I merely mention it incidentally, for it, of course, was not a factor taken into consideration in reporting to the Government of India

As to the question of Honorary Magistrates which you refer to in the address, I may say at once that if you can show good cause for the establishment of such a bench, and also a real desire for the work expedition in which the Bench could effect, and the suggestion does not arise from any desire for a distribution of honorary distinctions, Government will be quite disposed to help you. It is true that in England the public press, or part of it to all events, is inclined to decry the great unpaid, that is the Justices of the Peace, as doing anything but justice, and one is, therefore, somewhat surprised to find a body like the People's Association asking for Honorary Magistrates. But there being a desire for Honorary Magistrates we should be glad to help you in the matter if suitable persons can be found, for, as you know, Honorary Magistrates cost Government no salaries whilst the administration of justice is expedited. If we could increase the Judicial Staff by Honorary Magistrates the judicial work would be done quicker, and we should be very glad of that. It is for you to send up the opinion—what you honestly believe to be the opinion—of the people through the ordinary channel. Then we shall have the opportunity of knowing both sides of the question and Government will be able to come to a presumably fair conclusion. All that I can say is that if you honestly desire to have Honorary Magistrates to increase the judicial staff in order that work may be done more quickly than it is, and not from any desire to have honorary distinctions from Government, we shall be disposed to regard the same point of view as you do.

You then go on and touch on the important subject of temperance reform, and you say in your address that you hope that during my stay in this Presidency effect may be given to the important principle of local option in regard to the opening of liquor-shops. Gentlemen, I understand you to mean by this that the people of the District who have votes shall vote aye or no whether public-house or a drinking-shop is to be opened. If, as I said at Ahmedabad last year, 51 persons out of 100 interested say that it should be opened and 40 say that it should not be opened out of 100, then the house is opened; and if the votes be the other way then it is not opened. Up to the present time, although the question has been argued a good deal in England, it has not been given effect to, and there still remain a certain number of people who believe it is not desirable that those people who have no intention of taking too much should be prevented from taking even one glass of what they want or what may be good for them because of a slight difference in voting power such as I have indicated. I would ask you how you are going to apply this principle of local option. Are you going to call on each male in your district to vote, or are you going to ask each one who has a vote in your Municipality to vote? And how are you going to apply it outside the Municipal area? Do you think that the people of Sholapur are sufficiently acquainted with the rights and powers of the franchise to exercise their votes freely and fearlessly. All these points would have to be considered before we could give effect to the principle of local option as you desire. Another important factor to be considered is this. Localities at present are given every opportunity of recording their opinion for or against the opening of a shop, for a petition may be sent to the Collector who is under the orders of Government, bound to give attention to the views of the people of the District and to forward them to Government. If there was a very strong feeling shown throughout the Presidency that local option should be adopted, that opinion would undoubtedly weigh strongly with the Government. But I have not up to the present moment found indications of a strong opinion on the subject. I have been to the head-quarters of every District in the Presidency proper, and the subject has only been mentioned to me at two places. I cannot, therefore, say that at present there appears to be any very strong feeling in favour of local option, and until that is shown, there is no reason why we should give up a system which has been working very fairly up to now, and which gives the people every opportunity to say what they would wish. As to the guarantee clause in the license of farmers you say that it forces the greater consumption of liquor and encourages drunkenness. You mean that the farmer having under the clause to guarantee a certain minimum is bound to induce people to drink in order that he may secure a profit over that minimum. At the present time the system or contract is not put up to auction. Perhaps you don't know that. But the Government, through its Akbari officers, form an opinion, from the experience of what the average of several preceding years have been, as to what is the average consumption of liquor in the District in question, and what is the revenue to be made. I don't see quite how that is to be avoided. You wish Government to select some person to sell—you can hardly wish every one to sell as you ask for local option—but that he is to be under no guarantee to pay any revenue. That is what it really comes to. I have every reason to believe that Abkari contractors are honest folk, and that they do their work honestly and honorably. But laws are made for dishonest people not for honest people, and to protect those who are honest against the fraud of dishonest people, and Government might, perhaps, at some future time have a dishonest contractor. If we infringe on our present system I don't see what protection there would be against some dishonest contractor using nothing but illicit liquor, and so defrauding Government or the taxpayers. You rightly take a strong view against drunkenness, and I quite agree with you there. Of all pernicious excesses in the world intoxication, I do believe, is the greatest, and I agree with you that we should do what we can to put it down. Our endeavour is to put the price of liquor so high that people can't afford to buy it, provided it is not put so high as to encourage illicit distillation. You live in a country where illicit distillation is a simple process. All you have to get is a reed or two, a chatty or two and some fire-sticks, and then you can distil very easily. Our object is to discourage illicit distillation and to keep the price of licit as high as it is possible to keep it. We are aiming at both. Your suggestion won't meet both these objects, and possibly it may be an encouragement to distillers to continue the use of illicit liquor and thus defraud the taxpayer who is interested in the revenue. You must remember that the public that does consume liquor is a large contributor to the public revenue, and if illicit liquor is consumed the revenue will be smaller, and some large work or useful object will have to be given up in order to reduce the expenditure to the level of the revenue. I am inclined to think that our system is as good a system as it is possible for us to have and with experience we may be able to improve it. As the liquor farms are not put up to auction, and farmers are not forced to give more than what the farm is worth, and are not forced to press the people to drink, but only having to give such a minimum as the average of preceding years shows it ought to give, I say that that is a system which can scarcely be tabooed as one by which the Government encourages the people to drink, and regarded from all points of view it seems to me as sound a system as can be adopted. Although your request has been met so far by the farms being no longer put up to tender, I could not hold out to you any hopes of doing away with the revenue minimum altogether, as it would be an encouragement to dishonest contractors. I have touched upon all the subjects referred to in the address, and I hope you will not think me unsympathetic because I have not given you an answer in the affirmative in respect to each one of your requests. We shall be glad to meet you as far as we can. I am glad to find that there are people who take an interest in public questions and who discuss them and who call attention to what they believe are hardships upon the people. Sholapur ought to be grateful to you for the interest you have shown in public questions, and I shall always be only too glad to hear any representation you may make on any question of public interest. (Applause.)

THE CZAREWITCH'S JINRIKSHA COOLIES.

We have not heard the last by any means of the celebrated *jinriksha* drawers who were about the only persons in Japan to benefit by the coming of the Czarewitch, writes the *Japan Mail*. It will be remembered that one of them, Kitagaichi Ichitaro, was summoned by a Mr. Hayashi Ushinosuke, last July, before the Local Court of Otsu, where the charge against him was dismissed. The prosecutor claimed that Kitagaichi had inflicted a wound upon Tsuda Sanzo, the would-be assassin, after all danger of renewed violence on the latter's part had ceased to exist, and that by so doing he had laid himself open to the penalties prescribed by the 316th Article of the Criminal Code. The Judge of the Local Court, however, ruled that danger had not ceased to exist at the time of the wounding, and the case was dismissed. But Mr. Hayashi is not content. He has carried the case to the Osaka Appeal Court,alleging that the letter written by Prince George of Greece to his father furnishes fresh proof, since it shows that Tsuda Sanzo had been struck down by thePrince before he received any sword wound. The prosecutor also claims that Sanzo had been seized and restrained by the other *jinriksha* man, Mukobatake, before Kitagaichi assailed him, and further that as the constable was slashed with his own sword, he must have been disarmed before receiving any wound. Mr. Hayashi insists that if, in the face of this evidence, Kitagaichi is acquitted, the laws of the land will cease to have any force. It has been conjectured that had Prince George anticipated the publication of his letter to the King of Greece, he would have been more careful as to the statements inserted in it. Assuredly could he have foreseen that it would be quoted as testimony in a law court, he would have composed it altogether differently. As for Mr. Hayashi Ushinosuke, he evidently wants employment. The evil results of idle hands are well illustrated in his case.

MILITARY NEWS

The *Mittheilungen uber Gegenstande des Artillerie und Genie-Wesens* devotes considerable space to the discussion of the regulations in force for the treatment of the sick and wounded, and strongly recommends the handbook of duties, by Dr. Haase, of the Prussian Medical Staff. The arrangements for hospital work in the field have been well thought out in Germany, and receive a recognized place in peace manœuvres. Without that there can be no complete preparation for war and yet if report is to be credited, our own doctors, at the Hampshire Manœuvres were not allowed a chance of testing their appliances, and there was not even a inspection of the troops before they marched out from Aldershot.

The *Militar Wochenblatt* makes some remarks on the offer of prizes for a long distance ride which has been made by the Turf, a Berlin sporting paper. It is proposed that in March, 1892, a race should be ridden from Berlin to Frankfort-on-the-Main and back about 800 English miles. It is to be open to horses of all countries, and the first prize is fixed at £3,000. "Long distance rides," says the *Wochenblatt*, "are now a favourite kind of sport among the mounted officers of Germany, Austria, and Russia. When they are not pushed to the extent of ruining the horses, they form a good and realistic preparation for the chances of war." Resultant death, injury, or proved cruelty to a horse should, of course, disqualify, else a wide field will be opened up for barbarity in such competitions.

L'Avenir Militaire complains that the garrison of Paris has for a long time been deprived of the Champs de Mars, and has got no drill ground in its stead. It appears that, according to a convention between the town of Paris and the State, which was sanctioned by law in July, 1890, the Champs de Mars became the property of the town, in exchange for which it was to hand over to the garrison an extensive piece of land for manœuvres at Issy. The latter part of the agreement has never yet been fulfilled. The *Avenir Militaire* suggests that the town is either out of funds or is trying to evade its obligations, and says:—"We are glad to see that the Ministerial journals have decided to look after the interests of the Paris garrison, and demand that the law be obeyed, with regard to the establishment of the Champ de Manœuvres at Issy."

MR. MORETON FREWEN ON FREE COINAGE.

While Mr. Forster, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, is giving what is believed in New York to be the death blow to free coinage, Mr. Moreton Frewen is writing to the New York papers in justification of that measure. Writing from San Francisco to the *Sun*, Mr. Moreton Frewen says:—

Formerly the objections to free coinage at 1 to 16 was this—that "Europe" would melt up her silver stocks and send them here to be "exchanged for gold." "Europe" is a geographical expression, and one sufficiently wide when the desire is to befog the issue; but when we pointed out that silver at the European ratio of 1 to 15½ was worth, plus freight and insurance, nearly four per cent. more there than it would be when sent here, it came to be admitted by our opponents that the individual European would not empty his pockets of silver to buy your gold, saying that he can buy more gold with his five-franc pieces in Paris than he can in New York, were a free coinage measure to become the law. Still it was said "Europe" was

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Reviewing Lord Wolseley's article on Von Moltke, published in the *United Service Magazine*, the *Broad Arrow* says:—We cannot quite agree with Lord Wolseley's lamentation regarding the alleged shortcomings of theBritish officer as a trained and accomplished soldier. "When shall we have," he asks, "thoroughly professional officers, devoted to the training of their men in the rough usages and operations of real war, rather than the hurdy-gurdy marchingpast side of a soldier's life in peace? When shall shall we be more absorbed in the serious business of the profession, than in the fat condition of our horses, and the bright polish of steel harness and collar-chains? Are we never to have officers more bent on the study of war, and upon training their men to be fighting soldiers, than they are upon their own amusements?" We are inclined to think that in this dismal lamentation Lord Wolseley is uttering a great deal of nonsense. Let him try and remember what has taken place in very recent years, and to look at what is still going on. Does he believe in his own heart that the British officer is in any way inferior to the German or any other officer in Europe? Has he forgotten that in the British army the Temple of Janus is never shut? We are always in war training, whereas the Germans and other great military powers have had no war experiences for twenty years; and, when have our officers failed us? Do we not see very frequent instances of conspicuous gallantry and ready resource under the most extreme difficulties, where our young officers prove themselves men of very high capabilities, and strong proof that the training of their men is as near perfection as possible for the rough usages of war? Is there a continental officer who could train and secure the devotion, the affection of our great warlike fellow-subjects in India as the British officer does? What are the musements of the British officer which Lord Wolseley sneers at? Can playing dominoes and lolling about *cafes* compare with cricket, hunting, and football—the amusements of the British officer which help him to become a dashing and intrepid leader of men?

The views of seemingly unbiassed observers upon the comparative efficiency of our own and other navies is always acceptable, if not always pleasant, and for outspokenness none can hold a candle to the officers of the United States Navy. Lieutenant Bradley Fiske, the inventor of the naval range-finder which is now being largely adopted, has been travelling for some time in Europe, and having returned to the States, has unburdened himself to the ubiquitous interviewer. He had the privilege of being afloat during the French naval manœuvres, and was also present at some of the trials of our mobilised ships. This is what he says:—"I consider that the French Navy is as far ahead of all the other navies of the continent as is theGerman Army ahead of all other continental armies. As for drill, the French sailors are simply perfect. The fleet moves like one ship. It is superb, it is grand. When the signal was made to anchor that great fleet worked in through the narrow channel of Toulon and every ship moved to her buoy with so little trouble and with such quietude that it fairly amazed one accustomed to hear orders bellowed forth and see ships stumbling all over each other in their endeavours to conform with movements. On deck the orders are executed with almost death-like silence. The men spring to their work. The movement is executed in an instant. As I said before, only one word expresses the drill efficiency of the French Navy, and that word is "perfect.' There is no noise about decks, no confusion. Everything moves likes clockwork. There is no hilarity, such as one hears on English and American ships. The Frenchmen move like machines and accomplish their work like machine-timed instruments."

Under the newly proposed law for recruitment presented to the Cortes by the Minister of War, military service in Spain will become compulsory, and substitutes will be abolished. The purchase of substitutes, however, will still be allowed for the ordinary service of garrisons abroad, conditionally on the person who purchases the service of a substitute engaging for service in a regiment at home. It is proposed to fix the duration of the service in the Active Army at three years; that in the First, or Active Reserve at four years; and in the Second Reserve at five years. The total service abroad is to be reduced to four years. The measure provides for the formation of provincial Militia in case of war. *Special battalions* are to be formed of one year Volunteers. Candidates for these battalions will be admitted after passing an examination; they will have to clothe and equip themselves, and to pay a certain sum to the State. On conclusion of their period of limited service, they will be promoted to ensigns in the Reserve. Under certain conditions, postponement may be accorded—on payment of varying sums according to their means—to those who desire to continue their studies or their pursuits in commerce, industry, &c.; whilst those who belong to the liberal professions, or artists who have gained certain distinctions, will be posted to branches where their professional aptitude can be specially utilised,and,in such case, they will only be required to serve for one year. As far as practicable, the troops forming the garrisons abroad are to be recruited from Volunteers.

The *Revue de Cavalerie* contains a good sensible article on "The Remount from a Breeder's Point of View." The writer shows the means that should be employed to supply the French Army with a sufficiency of serviceable horses, which can be produced in the country itself, vast districts in Normandy and the West of France being eminently suited for the rearing of horses on a large scale. It is necessary that Saumur should continne to draw upon English resources, as it has been doing, and it is the duty of the Ministry to insure the efficiency of the Army in so far as its horses are concerned. Breeders are only waiting for guidance from the Director of Remounts, who should indicate the quantity and quality of horses required for coming years, so that the horse industry may revive in the departments which are naturally adopted to it. "The quality of the cavalry depends, before all things, on the quality of the horses," and if the horse supply is mismanaged "the Government is culpable." With but little change, his remarks might apply to ourselves.

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* takes note of the fact, which has a distinct military importance, that subterranean telegraphic communication has been completed between Berlin and Munich. By means of this line Berlin is also connected with Dresden, Chemnitz, Nuremberg, and Ingoldstadt. The same authority states that experiments have taken place at Spandau with a revolver of a new pattern, which will probably be issued to the German troops. It has also been ascertained by experiment that the weight of firearms and of portions of the soldier's equipment can be reduced to one-third, and in some cases to one-sixth, of what it now is, by making them of aluminium. Six German lieutenants of cavalry and one of infantry have been designated, by a Cabinet order, to be attached from October 1st to the Embassies, respectively, at Constantinople, Madrid, Vienna, and Rome, and the Legations at the Hague, Bucharest, and Washington.

In the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* there is a dissertation, by "A Superior Officer," which he calls "A Moral study on the Initiative." It is full of the best advice, and cannot fail to benefit the junior officers for whom it is intended. By the term, initiative, he means the power of promptly concentrating all the faculties of mind and body on the duty to be done. "This initiative has its definite place, to begin with, in the time of peace, the occupations of which are a preparation for war. It has, likewise, its place in actual war, when next to nothing can be properly done if it has not been well rehearsed in time of peace." Many of our own army candidates might, with advantage, meditate on the following words of this French officer, and endeavour to live up to the character which he sets forth:—"The English consider that the foundation of education consists in the formation of character, that is to say, in the development of the initiative, of independence, strength of will, self-control, and of all those qualities which insure a predominant influence, whether it be to nations or to individuals."

A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives an interesting account of two political missions which had been sent by the Governor of the French Soudan to native potentates in the Niger region. The officers to whom these missions were entrusted have returned in safety, after successfully carrying out their instructions. The writer of the article speaks highly of the qualities displayed by these officers, and adds, "In the grand struggle of European nations to open up an appropriate African territory, the advantage will remain with the wisest, the most prudent, and above all, the best informed." The "Two French Missions" more referred to have attracted the attention of the German military papers, which express the opinion that the French Soudan must be first approached by railway, not from the Sahara, but from the French settlements in the south and west.

There is a most instructive paper on the above subject in the *Jahrbucher fur die Deutsche Armee and Marine*. Hasty entrenchments and the various developments of field fortification are of value to the offensive as well defensive, and an officer can have no higher qualification than an eye for country and the capacity to use the spade at the right time and place. The author illustrates his position by recalling the features of the attacks on Plevna.

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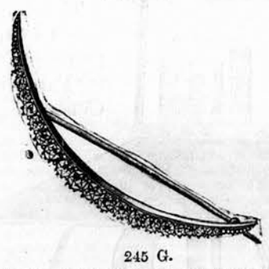

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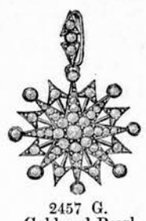

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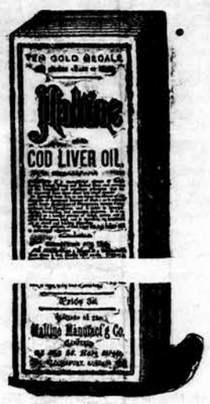

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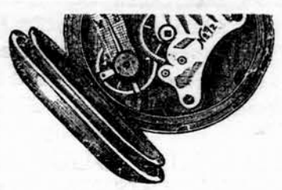

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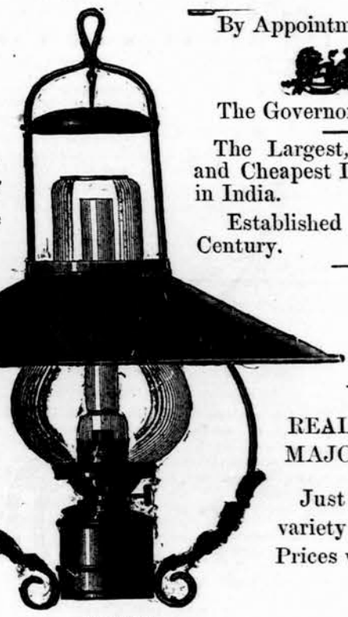
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